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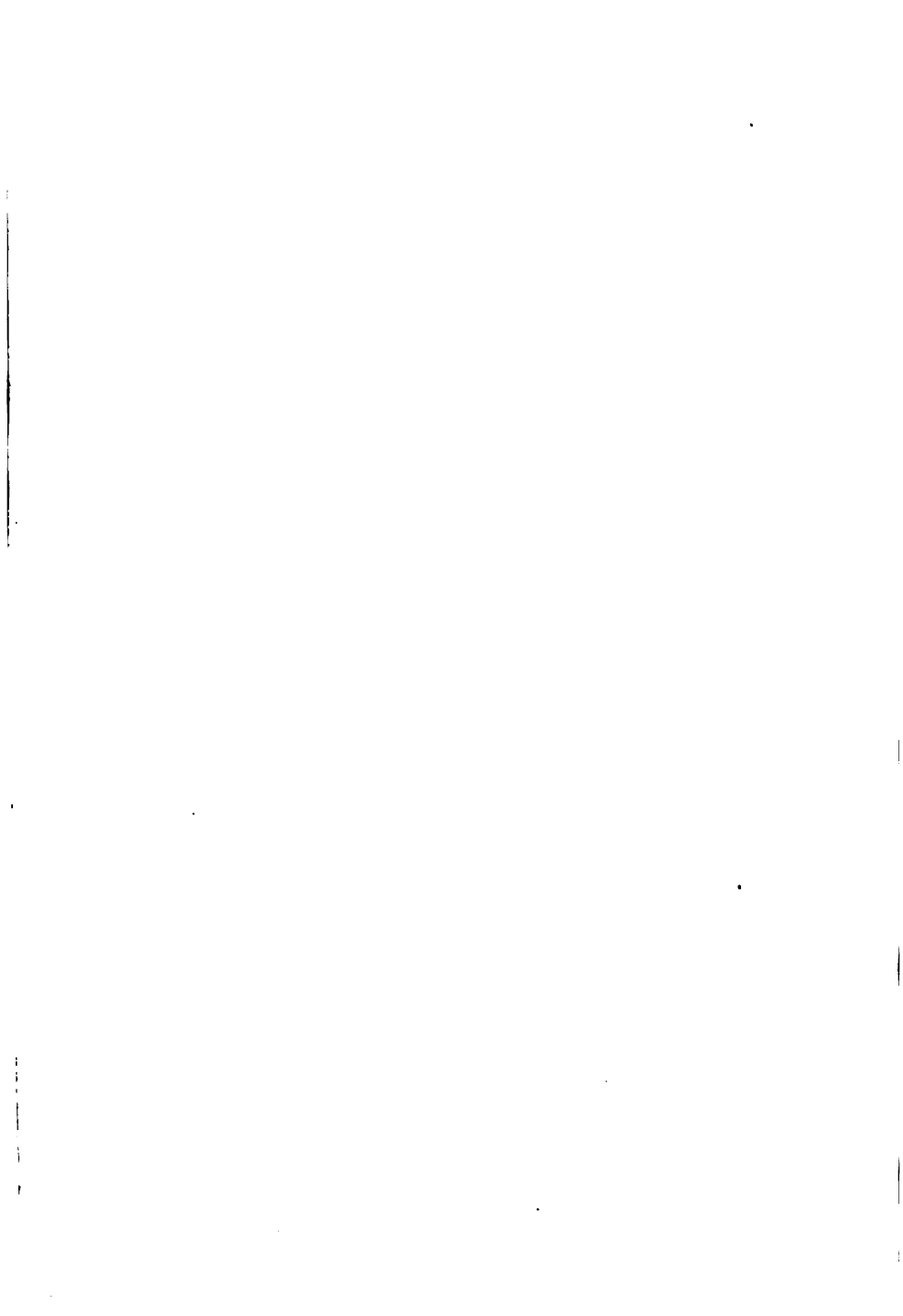
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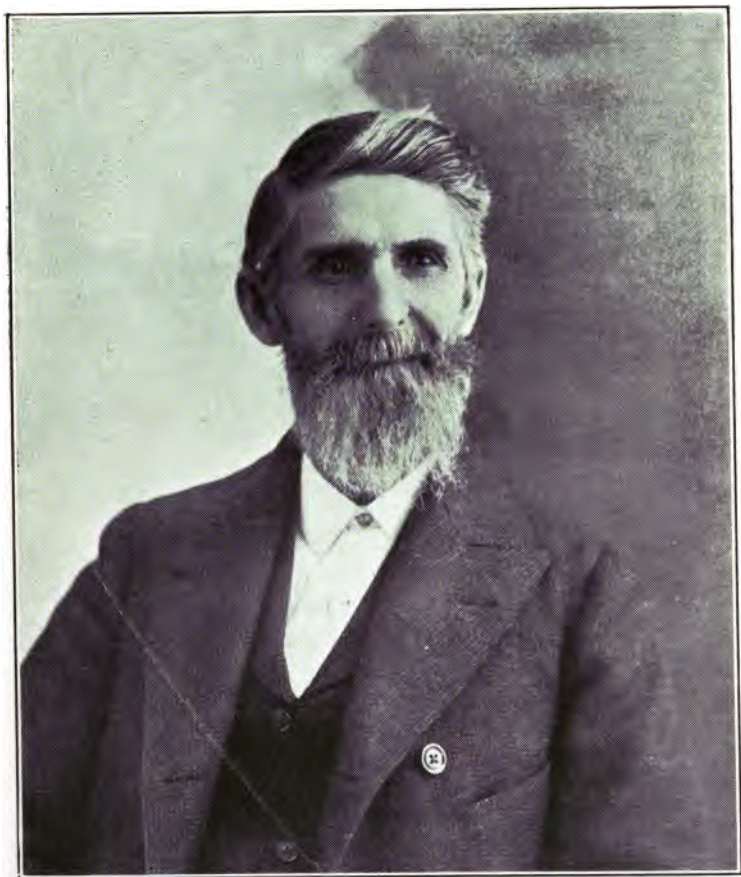
Edward Forsythe











Augustus French Shinto

A
HISTORY

OF THE

FORMATION, SETTLEMENT AND
DEVELOPMENT OF

HAMILTON COUNTY, INDIANA,

FROM THE YEAR 1818 TO THE
CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR.

—BY—

AUGUSTUS FINCH SHIRTS.

1901.

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Preface.

Primeval nature left upon rock and mountain and earth a trail so broad that it may be easily followed by the scientists of this day. Even so, the original forests of this country distinctively imprinted the soil so that, looking out over the broad acres we may readily know where the walnut, the poplar, the burr oak and the beech grew and flourished.

But in the rising tide of civilization the trail of the pioneer is obliterated; his stick-chimneyed cabin has vanished, and the plow has gone over his farm yard grave. While the deeds of these ancestors were great, their trials sore and their achievements many, yet necessarily they were recorded mainly in the hearts of those who now slumber in the tomb.

As one of the few remaining ones who shared the vicissitudes of early life in this county I have written this book in the hope at least that the materials I have gathered, and my own personal recollections, aided by many letters of the times now in my possession may afford some basis for works of greater scope which the future may produce.

AUGUSTUS FINCH SHIRTS.

Noblesville, October, 1901.



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HISTORY OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

The First Settlers.

The lands within the bounds of Hamilton County, Indiana, together with other lands, were purchased by the Government from the Indians in 1818. At that time there was but one white man permanently located within the present bounds of Hamilton County. This man was William Conner. He was at that time living in a double log cabin with his Indian wife. This cabin was situated four miles south of the present site of Noblesville, on the east bank of White River. His place was called a trading post. In one room of his cabin he kept beads, lead, flints, steel knives, hatchets and such other goods and trinkets as were usually necessary in such a place. These articles he exchanged for pelts taken by Indians and brought to him for trade.

Mr. Conner had a brother named John, then living on or near the present site of Connersville. This brother was the proprietor of a trading post at that point. Both of these men were taken by the Indians

when young, and detained. This explains their presence among the Indians and also the fact that they had Indian wives. John Conner received his supplies from points along the Ohio River, and William Conner received his supplies from his brother John.

The furs purchased by William Conner from the Indians were dressed, stretched, and then packed in proper form and sent by him by means of pack horses to his brother, and in a like manner the goods furnished William by his brother John were transported from John Conner's post to William Conner's post. At that time there was no road leading from this point in any direction. There was an Indian trail leading from the John Conner trading post to William Conner's place by way of the present site of New Castle and Anderson to the mouth of Stony Creek, thence down the river to William Conner's place. This was the route over which the supplies mentioned were transported. The distance from one post to the other was sixty miles over this trail and no settlement between the points; all were forests, Indians and wild beasts. Soon after the purchase of these lands by the Government the people began preparations for moving to the lands called the "new purchase" for the purpose of selecting suitable homes to be purchased by them when the lands could be bought.

A white man, one Marshal, lived with William Conner a short time before the Conner Indians left. When

John Conner's Indian children left, this man Marshal went with them in the late fall of 1818. My father, George Shirts, moved his family from or near the present site of Connersville, on pack horses, to the William Conner place, in the month of March, 1819. My father made a trip from the William Conner place on horseback to the John Conner trading post at Connersville. On his return trip to this county he was joined by Charles Lacy, who came with my father and camped upon an old Indian field, now known as the Tunis Gerard farm. Mr. Lacy did not bring his family with him. He came for the purpose of building a cabin and putting out a small field of corn. The implements brought with him were carried on his horses, pack-saddle fashion.

On the first day of April, 1819, Solomon Finch, his wife Sarah, his daughters Rebecca, Mary and Alma, and his sons James and Augustus, then living near the present site of Connersville, left their home for the horse-shoe prairie, two miles southwest of Noblesville. Their route was over the Indian trail, spoken of above. With them came Israel Finch, Amasa Chapman, James Willason, William Bush and two sons hardly grown. William Bush and Israel Finch were married men, but left their families at their home until cabins could be built for them. Solomon Finch was the only one among them who was accompanied by his family. Wagons and teams were used; to these wagons two

yoke of oxen were attached. But very little household goods were bought. A few tools and implements, a few sacks of meal, and the children, too small to walk, were all the wagons contained. Some cattle, two horses, a few sheep and one or two brood sows comprised the stock outfit. Aaron Finch drove the team. Solomon Finch and one or two of the men with him were constantly, when moving, in front of the team, axes in hand, cutting out a road and removing logs and brush.

James Finch, son of Solomon Finch, rode one of the horses. I don't know who rode the other. Those on foot looked after the stock. The weather during their journey was very inclement—raining or snowing almost every day. When they came to Blue River, that stream was so badly swollen from recent rains that it could not be forded, and they were compelled to bridge the stream. This required two days. This trip to the mouth of Stony Creek occupied nineteen days. When they came to White River they found it could not be forded, so they hunted up a canoe or two and ferried their goods, including their wagons, over to the west side of the river; and then and there the settlers went into camp.

On the next morning the pioneers gathered up their stock, put their wagons together, yoked their cattle and harnessed their horses and started in a northwesterly course across the horseshoe prairie for the timber,

when they came to the first rise in the land above high-water mark. They went into camp and decided that in that vicinity they would build their cabins and there make their future homes. Before they had had time to build a cabin a severe storm of wind and rain came upon them. A large limb from a tree near by was broken off and fell upon a tub of dishes belonging to Mrs. Solomon Finch, breaking most of them. This was a great loss, as they were all the dishes they had in the camp, and none could be had nearer than Connersville, sixty miles from this point.

After the storm had passed all hands began preparations for the erection of a cabin for the family of Solomon Finch, a location having been determined upon. Some of the men began clearing the ground; others began cutting logs, and others began making the boards for the roof, loft and doors. The following is a list of the tools used: One mattock, one cross-cut saw, one hand saw, two augers, one maul, one iron and several wooden wedges, one broad axe, one chopping axe for each man and one hatchet. The ground being cleared, the logs, boards and puncheons for the floor being on the ground, they were ready to begin the erection of the cabin. The size was usually 18x20 feet, story about eight feet. The sills were placed in position; the corner men, as they were called, took their positions, axe in hand. The first thing done was to make what was called a saddle at each end of each sill.

These sills were twenty feet long. The next thing was to notch each end of the short log to fit the saddle on the sills and place them in position; then another saddle for the next log, and so on up until the main body of the building was up. The two last logs were on the narrow part or end of the building, and were about three feet longer than the others and were called eaves-bearers. These logs projected over the wall, and a hole was bored in the end of each of them and a stout wooden pin driven into each. Just inside of these pins the piece of timber called the eave log was placed. The log for this place was split, the split side being next to the building, and against this the first tier of boards rested. From the eave to the comb, ribs, as they were called, were placed at proper distance, upon which the boards rested. These ribs rested upon logs placed under them that constituted the gable. This done, the first tier of boards was laid. Three pieces called knees were laid on the boards, one at each end and one in the middle, the lower ends resting against the eave log. Above the knee a pole called a weight pole was laid to hold the boards down, and so on to the top. Joists inside were placed about three feet apart and boards for the loft placed on them. The door was of boards riven out and fastened with wooden pins to cross pieces and hung on wooden hinges. Wooden latch sleepers, from eight to ten feet apart, were placed to hold the puncheons for the floor. A log was cut out for a win-

dow, some small sticks arranged across the space ; white paper, well oiled, was fastened to these sticks. A space in one end of the house was cut out for a fire place and a frame of wood was placed outside of this space. Against this frame the mud jams and back wall were placed and a hearth was made of the same material. This was topped out with a stick chimney laid in clay. A suitable place in one corner of the cabin was found for a bed. Holes were bored in the walls, one post set on the floor with holes bored in it, connected with the walls by poles sharpened at each end ; boards were laid across the top for a cord and all were covered with grass. Two or three benches, a half-dozen stools and a dresser for dishes were made by boring holes in the wall, driving pins into them and laying boards across them, with chinking between the logs daubed with mud, the cabin was complete and the Finch family ready to move in.

The attention of all was next directed to getting in a crop. Some went to clearing, some to making rails and building fences, others to plowing and planting. After the planting was done cabins were built for those who had left their families behind, including Mr. Lacy. The pioneers brought meal enough with them to last until their crops would mature. Some time in June or July they found their meal had all spoiled. Connersville was the nearest place where meal could be got ; so they purchased a few bushels of corn from William

Conner. They secured a log about three feet long and about two feet across. They set this block on end, cut a hole in the end, burned it out smooth and cleaned it out, shelled a part of their corn, placed it in the hole in the log and procured a piece of timber about three feet long and shaped it into a pestle. They then pounded the corn until it became as fine as it could be made, and then run it through a sieve, using the finest of it for bread and the balance or coarser part they cooked and ate with milk. They soon became tired of the mortar and pestle, so one of the pioneers, Mr. Bush, secured two good sized stones, faced them, drilled holes through them and rigged them up in such manner to make meal out of their corn. This corn, wild onions, greens, milk and butter, and such wild game as came in their way, constituted their bill of fare. In this way, however, they lived until some time in the fall of the year, when John Finch, a brother of Solomon, came, bringing with him the families of those who had come early and left their families behind, and also some other pioneers whose names I do not now recollect. After the new arrivals had been domiciled, John Finch, who was a fine mechanic, and a good blacksmith, with the help of Israel Finch, built a horse mill. This mill was a small affair, but it answered the purpose for all the new settlements, including those who settled at Indianapolis in 1820. This mill was run by horse power, and all persons wanting to grind corn had to furnish

their own horses and pay six cents per bushel toll. But the settlers were all glad to do this, for the reason that it was their only chance to get meal.

Some time in August, 1819, probably the last of it, these pioneers were attacked with chills and fever. This resulted mainly from the stagnant water in the ponds. The water could not get away then as now. Men, women and children were all attacked. There were not enough well persons to wait on the sick whilst the chills and the fever which followed lasted. When we consider that it was sixty miles to a place where medicine could be procured, and no one able to go for them, we must admit the situation was serious; but there were roots and barks with some medical properties that were well known to the settlers. These were utilized as far as possible.

Another difficulty was a lack of delicacies, such as our sick of the present may have. True, their garden products were now ready for use, but they were hardly palatable to the sick. However, they got along until cold weather, when the sickness subsided. The settlers raised a fair crop of corn, but they were not able to gather it. So it stood out all winter, except what they and their new neighbors used. For what they sold they received fifty cents per bushel in the field.

Indians were plenty all around them, but they were friendly and came with baskets, moccasins, dressed deer skins and venison to sell. As the settlers had some

money, they bought a sufficient quantity of the dressed deer skins to make moccasins for all, both great and small, and to make leather breeches for such of them as did not own sheep. The hand cord, the spinning wheel and loom, which by this time had been provided, furnished woolen clothes for those who had brought sheep, the most of them, however, wearing the buckskin breeches, and jackets of the same material.

My father was expert in dressing deer skins, and he taught the settlers the art. The process is as follows: The deer skin with hair on, after all flesh has been removed, was placed in weak lye at intervals until the hair would slip, then the hair was removed. A sufficient amount of brains of animals was then secured and soaked in water until a liquid was formed similar to the liquid extracted from oak bark. This liquid was then placed in a trough and the skins placed in it. From time to time the skins were drawn out and rubbed dry, or nearly so, and this process was repeated until the skin became perfectly pliable, and was considered finished.

After this the settlers bought no more dressed deer skins from the Indians.

A man by the name of Baxter came to this settlement in 1820; he built his cabin south of the road running east and west from the old mill, in the fall of 1821. This man Baxter sowed the first wheat ever sowed by white people in this county.

The first graveyard, used exclusively by white people, is situated a little north and west of the point where Solomon Finch's cabin was built. Two of Curtis Mallory's children were buried there, two Finches, one Chapman and one Willason—this is all the names I can recall. Coffins were made from walnut timber, split as fine as could well be done. The broad-axe was used to dress the timbers, and they were pinned together with wooden pins. Some small trees indicate the location of this graveyard, south of this settlement.

A spring branch came from the west, through the land now owned by Peter Paulsell and Mr. Voss, and flowed into the river. North of this branch, on the river bank, was an Indian graveyard, and south, near the Gerard farm, was an Indian village. At one time, it was said, this village was destroyed by General Harrison and his men in one of his raids against the Indians.

When the Government bought this land, in 1818, the contract to survey it was let to a man by the name of Wallace. Wallace sub-let the work to McLaughlin, and the Government gave notice that as soon as the survey was completed the land would be put upon the market. There was no homestead law then, but there was an understanding among pioneers that where a bona fide settler selected a piece of land and improved it he would have the right to enter it. This was the idea and intent of the pioneers of whom we have been writ-

ing. These lands were placed on the market in 1822. The land office was at Brookville, Ind. John Conner lived at Connersville and was wealthy. He secured the numbers of all the lands selected and improved by these pioneers, except Lacy and Willason, and entered all of it. The first the settlers knew of this was notice by Conner for them to vacate. They had cleared, fenced and broken about 300 acres of land, and it is said that John Conner refused to pay for any of the improvements.

Three incidents connected with the trip of the pioneers from near Connersville to the mouth of Stony Creek are worth relating. Before starting out one of the men was selected, whose duty it was to see that fire would be on hand at the time of going into camp each day. Israel Finch was selected and directed to attend to the matter. It is recorded that he carried fire from day to day in a kettle.

When the pioneers arrived at the present site of Anderson they found the great Indian chief, Anderson, encamped there with a part of his tribe, but as they were friendly the pioneers had no fear. Amos Chapman, one of the pioneers, was the owner of a fife and could play well. So, after supper, Chapman proceeded to furnish music. This pleased the Indians so well that they proposed a dance. Anderson's wife was present with her baby boy, and she decided that her boy should do the dancing. Prior to this time some person had

cut a large tree, leaving the stump smooth. The Indian boy was placed upon this stump. Chapman furnished the music and the Indian boy did the dancing.

One morning James G. Finch, son of Solomon Finch, was placed upon a gray pony and told to ride it that day. Soon after starting a snow storm came upon him. The boy was only ten years old and but thinly clad. He was soon suffering severely and when discovered was in a bad condition. He was taken into a wagon and cared for and soon recovered. This same boy, now a man past ninety years of age, lives in Kansas and is the only survivor of that pioneer band.

I have related the manner in which the pioneers secured their winter wear, but not their summer clothing. It was soon discovered that nettles grew in great abundance in the river and creek bottoms and that the lint on them was equal to flax or hemp. So they cut and cured the nettles just as they would flax. They hackled, broke and cleaned it in the same way. The spinning and weaving followed in the usual way, so that they did not lack for summer wear until flax could be raised.

Early in 1820 Mr. Audrick came to the settlement and built a cabin. James Wilson came about the same time, but he built his cabin on the east side of the river just below the mouth of Stony Creek. About the fourth of May, 1820, Curtis Mallory came to the settlement. In the spring of 1820 John and Israel Finch

started a blacksmith shop. The settlement had now assumed considerable proportions and they proposed raising corn on the prairie, and improvements generally began to be made. By this time iron and steel had been brought from Connersville. They made plow shares, fluke shovels, shovel plows, steel hoes, knives, hatchets, axes and many other things. Evidences of this industry can be found there today.

The first school taught in Hamilton county to white children was taught this year by Sarah Finch in a small cabin, built for that purpose near the settlement, and in this house Curtis Mallory organized the first Sunday-school. The first sermon preached to white settlers was preached this year at the house of John Finch, and the services were afterwards had at long intervals as long as the settlement remained in this condition. The Fourth of July was celebrated this year by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, making speeches and the singing of patriotic songs. When this was over a dance was proposed. So all hands went to work with a will, building a bower of bushes and clearing the ground, under the bower, of all obstructions, and thereupon the dance was enjoyed by all.

The settlers raised a fine crop this year. One or two persons settled at Strawtown in 1820 and a great many at Indianapolis, so they found sale for their crop at fair prices. When the Indians sold their land, they reserved the right to occupy it for three years. Many of them,

including the wife and children of William Conner, left in 1820, and in December of that year William Conner and Eliza Chapman were married. This was the first marriage of white people in this settlement.

In the early spring of 1821 a man by the name of Foster built a mill called a corn cracker, on the north bank of Stony Creek, a few rods below what is known as the Dill mill dam, and built a cabin on the hill on the south side of the creek. This was the first water mill built in Hamilton county, and although a small affair, was patronized in 1821 by the people of Indianapolis, as well as the settlers of Hamilton county.

Soon after the purchase by John Conner, from the Government, of the lands described above, he let the contract for the digging of a mill race, and the construction of a dam across White River, and employed all of the men in the neighborhood who were willing to work for him, in getting out timber for a large grist mill and saw mill. He also moved his family into one of the cabins heretofore mentioned. He also brought from the East skilled workmen, such as millwrights and carpenters, and put them to work on this mill.

The settlement up to this time had not been increasing in number very fast. People had been waiting for the land to come upon the market. The pioneers were moving along in the old routes—some of them wearing their moccasins and some their buckskin breeches. A few of them had begun to tan cow hides and hog skins

by the oak bark process. This was done by securing a large trough, bark was stripped from oak trees, water put into the trough, skins soaked, hair taken off, and the skins then laid in the water, with a layer of bark pounded as fine as it could be, between each piece of hide. This bark was replaced by fresh bark at intervals of about four weeks until the hides were tanned. This changing process, however, never occurred in the winter season. In this way the first leather ever made by actual settlers in Hamilton County was made in this first settlement.

The living of the pioneers at this time was somewhat improved. They relied upon corn for bread, wild game and fish for meat and on butter, milk and vegetables.

About this time Josiah F. Polk, a lawyer from the East, came to this settlement, or rather to the trading post, kept by William Conner. He and Mr. Conner concluded that the county seat would be located at or near the present site of the city of Noblesville. So they entered all of the land necessary for such location, in order that they would be in a condition to offer inducements by way of donations for public buildings and the like. Subsequent events proved the correctness of their views.

At this time the nearest cabin to the present site of Noblesville was the cabin of James Willason, situated at the mouth of Stony Creek, one mile south. During

the latter part of this year many persons from the East came here for the purpose of examining into the condition of the country, quality of the land, and future prospects, with the view of entering the land, if conditions were favorable.

CHAPTER II.

The Second Settlement.

William Conner, George Shirts and Charles Lacy settled in what is now Delaware Township, but they were in the settlement known as the Horseshoe prairie settlement. In 1822 Josiah Brooks, Michael Wise, Peter Wise, Silas Moffitt, William Wilkinson, John S. Heaton, Aquilla Cross, Joseph Eller and John Deer entered land below the William Conner place near the river and on both sides of it. Ben-Hur Park is situated upon the land entered by Joseph Eller. In 1823 these persons, and probably some others, formed a settlement on both sides of the river, extending from the Eller and Moffitt land almost to the south line of the county.

Moffitt's land was immediately opposite the Eller land, but was on the west side of the river. The river cut this settlement in halves, but the settlers overcame

this by the use of the old-fashioned canoe. When the river was too high to ford communication was kept up by using the several canoes owned in the settlement. The men forming the settlement were all farmers, and they gave their entire attention to erecting buildings for their own protection and the protection of their stock, and in clearing and fencing their ground. Their manner of living was about the same as other pioneers who came before and after them. They depended upon the corn crib for bread and on the forest and streams for meat, their cows for milk and butter, and their gardens for vegetables. From this time on until 1825 the following list of names was added: Thomas Barrow, 1823; Colonel Daniel Heaton, 1824; Thomas Morris and Abraham Williams in 1825.

A notable incident in connection with this township was the business relation and its dissolution between William Conner and his Indian wife. Mr. Conner had been married to his Indian wife at the time the Government bought the lands of her tribe. It was said that she was a daughter of an Indian chief and Conner had dealt with them and made a great deal of money. When the tribe to which Conner's wife belonged removed to the West, Conner's wife went with them. It has been said that she was attired the nicest of any of the Indians and that she owned and took with her sixty ponies. It was also said that these ponies constituted a part at least of the division of the property between them, but there

must have been other considerations. Two sons had been born to them during their married life. The plat-book of land entries for Hamilton County shows that over 600 acres of land were entered in the name of William Conner and his heirs by an Indian wife. This would indicate a business arrangement between them at the time of their separation.

I here note that George Ketcham, an Indian chief, remained in Delaware Township. For some years after the removal of most of the other Indians a part of his tribe remained with him. Of him I will have more to say hereafter.

A Frenchman by the name of Brennett settled near what is now known as the south line of Hamilton County. Before the Indians sold their land he was an Indian trader, and made a great deal of money. He remained at the post until Ketcham and his Indians removed, but he was never considered in connection with the white people, who came for permanent occupancy. His purpose was to make money and to get away with it.

Other notable events happened within the period of which I have written in connection with this township, viz: The opening of the Winchester State Road from Fort Wayne to William Conner's, where it intersected a road running from William Conner's house to Indianapolis; the starting of a horse mill and distillery by William Conner and the killing of one of the pioneers

of this settlement, he being thrown off his horse during a race.

No schools were taught or churches held in this township until 1829, and no mills were built within this period. These will be noticed in their order as to time.

This settlement was formed with a view to benefits. Each settlement put their forces together in the erection of buildings, rolling logs, and any and all work that required more force than belonged to the pioneer owning the land where the work was to be done. They were also banded together as a rule for mutual protection and for school and church purposes. This settlement, however, did not differ in these respects from other settlements in the county. Of this township and the people who settled therein I will have more to say later on.

CHAPTER III.

Clearing the Forest.

The east line of Hamilton County is crossed by White River near the town of Perkinsville, and the river runs west on the north side of Strawtown and continues to flow to the west for some distance after passing Strawtown, then its course is a little west of south

to the south line of Hamilton County, passing into Marion County at the north line of what was once known as the Stipp farm.

The first settlers in this county found numerous small prairies on either side of White River. They also found a few old Indian fields not far from the river. Prior to the year 1822 these places were fenced in, improved and cultivated by the pioneers and others. Cabins were built near by and when the land came into the market this land was the first land entered, and if the pioneers were not in a position to enter them, others more fortunate did so.

Up to this time no organized effort had been made to attack the forest, but the time was at hand for this attack to be made. So, soon after the land came into market the pioneers who had failed to enter the lands upon which they had at first settled, and others who came in for permanent settlement, entered lands farther from the river, covered with a heavy growth of timber. A site for the cabin was selected and the cabin built. These cabins were built the same as the cabins heretofore described. Then the work of conquering the forest began. This was done by selecting the portion or part of the land to be afterwards cultivated. The timber upon such portion of the land as was intended to be cleared, except so much as it was proper to reserve as rail timber or building timber, was deadened or girdled. The settlers as a rule had no money to

spend upon improvements, so that the work in building houses and stables was done by the settler and his family. The heavy work, such as erecting buildings and rolling logs, was done by the pioneers joining forces and helping each other. It was frequently the case that the pioneers in this exchange of work would be required to travel from three to four miles from home. After the timbers that had been deadened began to die and decay, the pioneer and his sons cut this timber smooth. Then fires were built upon the bodies of the fallen trees about eight feet apart. These fires were kept up until the logs were burned through, rolling lengths. Then the work of rolling the logs into heaps began. This was a heavy job. The pioneers were known to put in from ten to thirty days each in this kind of work in one season. After the logs had been rolled into heaps the business of picking the brush and trash left on the ground began. This was, as a rule, a tedious and laborious job. Such work frequently extended until late into the night, and it was not uncommon or unusual to see the pioneers' wives assisting their husbands in this work. When we reflect that these pioneer cabins were built upon forty, eighty or one hundred and sixty acres of heavily timbered land, with not a stick amiss, except what had been taken for the buildings, it would seem to be a hopeless task to convert it into farming lands. Yet by perseverance and patience in time it was done. These early settlers also had to con-

tend with the wild animals found in the forests. Bears, wolves and panthers were plenty and were a constant menace to the fowls and young stock, and even small children were liable to attacks from some of them. Hundreds of acts of heroism could be recorded in behalf of the pioneer men, women, boys and girls in repelling the attacks of these wild beasts, some of which will be noticed in this work as they occurred.

CHAPTER IV.

Hunting.

In the early days of which I am writing there was plenty of hard work for all to do. There was, however, but little immediate reward, and there was but little money in the country to be had. Beeswax, ginseng, deer hams, deer and coon skins being the only articles of trade. The children of the pioneers large enough to go from home were found in the woods with their "sang hoes," looking into every corner for the plant at the proper season in the year. The ginseng was carried home, washed clean and dried. It was then ready for market. The ginseng root was then, and is now, quite valuable, but we did not then know its full value.

A very valuable medicine is now manufactured from it.

Bees were very plentiful in the woods in those early days. Many of them had not been disturbed in the trees where they had made their home for years, and when found they were very rich. The honey was taken in the comb. The honey was pressed out and the comb made into wax. This was quite an industry. Bees were sometimes found by means of bear scratches made by the bears in climbing the trees in search of honey. The most usual way was to put out bait, and when the bees came to the bait their course, when they left, was taken and an experienced bee hunter had but little difficulty in finding their tree.

The raccoon was taken as a rule at the proper season (that is, when the fur was good) by means of a pole trap. These traps were made by securing two poles from twelve to fifteen feet long and trimmed to near the top. A log was found leading into a pond where frogs were usually found and the poles were then laid across the top of the log, one on top of the other. Two stakes were then driven into the ground near the log and near the poles. The stakes were then tied together at the top so as to prevent the top pole from slipping from its position. A sufficient weight was placed upon the bushy tops of the poles to keep them from turning. Then a set of triggers were prepared and a string tied to one of the stakes. The other end of the string was attached to the trigger holding up the top pole. Then

a weight was placed on the top pole sufficient to hold a coon if one should be caught. The string attached to the trigger, when the trap was set, would cover the entire log. So the 'coon, when undertaking to get to the frogs in the pond by using the log, would be compelled to cross over this string, and in so doing the trap would be thrown and the 'coon would be caught between the poles and thus fall into the hands of the trapper.

The process of capturing the deer was much more laborious and difficult. In the pioneer days the woods were full of deer. They had their haunts, their feeding ground and their trails. They usually passed from point to point in large droves and when pursued ran in a circle, coming back to the same point. The hunter had more than one mode of taking or capturing the deer. One mode was by fire hunting on water at night; one method was by salt lick; still another was by the use of trained ponies, and another by running them down with men and dogs.

My father had a pony named Dick trained to assist in taking the deer. A bell was buckled or fastened around Dick's neck before starting for the woods. The bowl of this bell was stuffed with dry grass to keep the bell from rattling until the proper time came. My father would then mount the pony, with gun, shot-pouch, powder-horn, tomahawk and hunting knife. Then they would pass into the woods and my father, knowing the haunts of the deer, would ride directly

toward them until he would come upon them. He would then dismount, pull the grass from the bowl of the bell, and Dick, as he had been trained to do, would commence shaking his head and thereby ring the bell. The deer on hearing the bell would invariably stop and stare at the pony, and whilst this was going on my father was seeking a point from which he could make a sure shot. When this was found he would shoot. If his shot proved fatal the dead deer would be hung upon a limb of a sapling and the chase after the drove would be continued. When the deer were overtaken or headed off the pony was there to ring the bell, and thus enable the hunter to get another shot. This process was continued during the day and it frequently happened that at the end of the day's work the hunter would have as many as five deer hanging up to be brought home the next day.

The deer lick process was as follows: The hunter deposited salt in a suitable spot where the deer would be sure to find it. The hunter continued this deposit of salt until the deer became accustomed to visiting the spot, which they usually did after night. Then the hunter would build a scaffold and platform in a tree near by, so that when he wished to "stalk" the deer, as it was called, he would build a fire so as to put the lick between the fire and the platform in the near by tree. Then the hunter would seat himself on the platform in the tree and await the coming of the deer. When the

deer came to the lick it would be directly in line with the fire, so the hunter would be able to shoot with as much accuracy as though it had been daylight, and he usually brought down his game. Unlike the panther, the deer was not afraid of the fire, and was not disturbed by it.

The fire hunt was as follows: The hunter secured a large-sized canoe made from a tree, with solid front and rear. In the front a large hole was bored and a stout upright about two feet long inserted, upon which a frame or network of iron ribs was fastened and upon this frame a bright fire was kept burning during the hunt. Thus prepared, and with plenty of fuel in the canoe, a good pole and paddle, a trusty rifle and two trained dogs, the hunter was ready for a start. Usually the canoe was paddled or poled up the stream as far as the hunter wished to go, then the dogs were sent into the woods and the canoe was turned so that the light would be in advance and the canoe was then allowed to drift with the current. The business of the dogs was to scare up the deer. The deer when scared up in the night almost invariably made for the river, there to be shot down by the hunter. The hunter was very quiet after his canoe was turned, listening intently for the barking of the dogs. Finally he would hear the welcome sound and would prepare himself for the onset. When the deer drew near enough to the river to see the light it would almost always proceed directly toward it,

and this was the hunter's opportunity. These hunts occurred in the fall of the year. Deer were sometimes found in the river at night eating moss. As a rule this kind of hunting was a success.

The next and last usual way of hunting deer was as follows: The hunter, with one or two trained dogs, made his way into the forest in the direction of the haunts of the deer. When a deer or drove of deer was found, the first opportunity was taken to shoot. When a gun was fired the dogs, although excited and eager for the chase, remained at the heels of the hunter. If the shot was a success the deer was hung up as heretofore stated. If the shot was only a partial success and the deer only wounded, then the dogs were told to go, and the hunter followed the dogs. It was the business of the dogs to overtake the wounded deer and hold it at bay until the hunter could overtake them, when a second shot was fired.

In the pioneer days success in deer hunting was important for many reasons. Before hog culture became a success the meat was necessary to supply the table. The hams were hung in the rude smoke-house, after being salted, and then smoked just as our hams are smoked now. Sometimes these hams were sold to tavern keepers for a good price. The skins were used and utilized in many ways. Moccasins, leather breeches, vests and hunting shirts were made from them, as well as mats of different kinds. Properly dressed and

stretched, they were always ready sale to the traders. I have seen in early spring, on many occasions, the smoke-houses of the pioneers filled with hams. 'Coon skins, as a rule, were dressed, stretched and properly cured and then sold to the traders. Caps for men and boys were sometimes made from 'coon skins. It was said in those days that 'coon and deer skins were a legal tender for all debts. The mink and muskrat came in for their share, but the muskrat was not so valuable as the mink. Mink were taken in steel traps and what was called deadfalls. These traps were baited with some kind of fresh meat, birds being the best.

The rule governing the ownership of wild hogs was this: The pioneer, fortunate enough to own hogs, marked his hogs and turned them into the woods. It was not safe for any one who purposely killed a hog that did not bear his mark without the consent of the owner. A man by the name of Smith, in this early day, claimed to be the owner of hogs running at large in the woods. A good snow had fallen in the winter and Smith approached a man by the name of Brook, who was a good hunter, and proposed hiring him to hunt and kill his (Smith's) hogs. A price was agreed upon, but Brooks had one provision in the contract, which was that Smith was to give Brooks his mark. The preliminaries being arranged, these parties made their way into the timber in search of hogs. They had passed two or three droves when they came to one that Smith

claimed was his. Brooks made an earnest effort to find Smith's mark, but failed to find it, and refused to shoot. So they passed on. They came across several droves during the day, but as Brook could not discover the proper mark, he refused to shoot, and at about dark they ran across another drove with the same result. Smith, by this time, was thoroughly out of humor, and with an oath told Brook if he was going to be so particular as all that they would get no hogs. Brook then said to Smith: "I don't believe you have any hogs in the woods, and you will pay me now for my day's work or take a thrashing." The money for the day's work was paid over and Brook refused to hunt for Smith thereafter.

As a rule the pioneers were honest. Their smoke-houses were left unlocked, and if a bee hunter found a bee tree and cut his initials on the tree it was, as a rule, safe. If a 'coon hunter treed a 'coon in the night time and would take the precaution of tying his hunting shirt, a handkerchief or any other token around it and leave his dogs at the foot of the tree, he was almost certain to find the tree and 'coon undisturbed in the morning. If a hunter killed a deer and hung it up in the woods he would find it there when he went after it. In a few instances, of course, these rules were violated, but if the violator were found out it was not safe for him to remain in the community. Sometimes a sound thrashing was considered the proper punishment for the offender.

CHAPTER V.

Early Industries.

About the year 1825 Francis B. Cogswell came to Noblesville. He was a tanner by trade. He built a cabin on the corner of Sixth and Logan Streets. This cabin was on the east side of Sixth Street. On the west side of the street, opposite this cabin, the lot extended to the river bank. On this last named lot Cogswell established a tanyard. A wooden wheel was made to turn in a circle. A sweep was attached to this wheel to which a horse was hitched to turn the wheel. A floor was laid in the circle. Upon this floor tanbark well cured was laid, then the wheel was started over the bark and kept going until the bark was sufficiently pulverized to use in the vats prepared for that purpose. This wheel was used for some time, but was discontinued and a cast mill used in its stead. The process of tanning has heretofore been stated except that the vat has not been described. This vat was constructed as follows: A hole was dug in the ground about three and a half feet deep, six feet long and four feet wide, with square ends. Then a bottom was laid of two-inch oak planks, closely fit, then the vat was sided up in the same manner and with the same material. One of these vats was

called the lime vat. In this vat the hair was loosened by the use of lime. The lime was then all worked out of the hide by scouring in clear water. Water was then placed in the vats where the hides were to be tanned, then one-half of the hide was laid in the vat and covered with the ground bark, and so on until the vat was full.

This tanyard was one of the most useful industries of the time. Here all the hides from animals that had died and had been killed were converted into leather; here the pioneer secured the leather to make shoes for his family; here the settler found collars for his horses, and leather out of which bridles and harness of all kinds could be made. Cogswell sold this tanyard to Pleasant Williams.

In the year of 1826 the great emigration of squirrels occurred. The squirrels passed through this county from west to east. The number could not be estimated. The time occupied in passing was about two weeks. They destroyed all the corn in the fields they passed over. They could not be turned in their course, but kept straight on in the route taken. When they came to White River they entered the water at once and swam across. Hundreds of them were shot. Others were killed with clubs and stones. It was never known from whence they came nor where they went.

About this time James Casler started a distillery two miles below Noblesville. Pure whisky was sold there at twenty cents per gallon or ten cents per quart. The

sporting part of the community gathered at this still house on Saturday of each week. Turkeys, deer hams, deer and 'coon skins were usually brought there and sold to men who attended shooting matches. Tickets were sold at a certain price for each shot until the price of the turkey was made up, then the best shot won the turkey. The shots were at a mark usually forty yards distant. The day was usually passed in shooting, drinking, foot racing, wrestling and a fist fight. This distillery was the nearest one to Noblesville.

In the year 1829 Robert L. Hannaman taught the first school in Noblesville. This school was in a cabin located on the southwest corner of Eighth Street and Maple Avenue. The lot is now owned by Mrs. James Haverstick. This was a subscription school. The children attending this school were small, ranging from nine to twelve years. It was the fall season of the year. This teacher opened the first drug store in Noblesville. William Davis procured the first license to sell intoxicating liquors in Noblesville.

In 1830 the population of Hamilton County was 1,705. The nearest house to Noblesville on a direct line west was fifteen miles; in a northwest direction about twenty miles. The settlements up to this time had been made on both sides of White River, Fall Creek and Stony Creek, but few had ventured far into the forests. The first cabin built west of Noblesville on what is now called the Noblesville & Eagletown Road,

was built by Garret Wall, father-in-law to George Bowman. I stayed all night in his cabin in February, 1832. The cabin was eighteen feet square. Eleven persons stayed there that night. The cooking, eating and sleeping were all done in the same room.

At the time the Foster mill was built on Stony Creek, an account of which has been given, there was no wheat in the county to grind, and no provision was made by Foster to bolt flour made from wheat. Foster sold this mill to a man named Betts. Betts attached a bolting chest to the machinery and thereafter ground wheat. The bolt was turned by hand. There was but little wheat raised while Betts owned the mill. There were no fanning mills in the county, and the thrashing and cleaning of wheat was a hard job. Prior to the year 1830 there were but few barns in the county, and they did not all have threshing floors. A large majority of the farmers having wheat, cleared off all the weeds and soft earth from a piece of ground, in a circle large enough for a thrashing floor. The wheat, when ready to thresh, was placed in a row on the outside of the cleared place, leaving room in the center for a man to direct the threshing. Sometimes the wheat would be pounded from the head with a flail; sometimes a boy would be placed on a horse and a second horse would be given him to lead, and by riding over the grain, a man standing in the middle to keep the straw turned, the wheat would be threshed. The next thing to be done

was to clean the wheat. Some men selected a windy day for this work. Standing on a bench with a measure of some kind filled with grain, a man would pour out the contents of the vessel in such a way that the wind would blow the chaff and dirt away, while the wheat would drop to the ground.

Another way was for two men to take hold of a sheet, one at each end. Then the sheet was shaken in such a manner that a wind was created. Immediately above the draft stood a man with wheat in a sack or vessel, pouring it out so that the chaff and dirt would be blown away and the wheat cleaned. Then the grain was ready for the mill.

There was no market for wheat then, and but little was raised. Betts died and the mill was sold to one Hare. The old log mill was torn down and a large mill built lower down the stream. This mill ground both wheat and corn. A saw mill was added, which did considerable business.

John Conner died in 1825. The mill built by him on the river near Horseshoe Prairie, an account of which has been given, passed under the control of Sennet Fallis. The dam across White River, from whence came the power to run the mill, was made of brush, stone and earth. We then had two freshets each year; one in January and one in June. By one or the other of these freshets this dam was sure to be broken. All the brush, rock and earth near the dam was soon used for

repairing, and it became necessary to build a boat. This boat was taken up the river to any point where brush and earth could be procured. It was then loaded and poled down to the dam and unloaded. In the course of time it became necessary to maintain a crew of boatmen to man this boat. They were a jolly lot, but some of them contracted rheumatism and other diseases from which they never recovered. Fallis operated this mill but a short time. It then passed to the hands of W. W. Conner, only heir to the vast estate of John Conner. It did W. W. Conner but little good. He died a poor man.

After Foster sold his mill on Stony Creek he built a mill on White River in Noblesville Township, at the point where Clare is situated. This mill supplied the wants of settlers for a great distance in each direction. A saw mill was added to the grist mill. In addition to the sawing done for the neighborhood, thousands of feet of lumber were sawed and sent to Indianapolis. Rafts were built out of the lumber and when the water was at the proper stage the lumber was floatd down to the city. This lumber trade with Indianapolis was kept up for a long time and brought to the mill owner good pay.

In the pioneer days those who were residing upon lands entered by them, and which lands had been partially improved, did not rely largely on crops raised for anything more than food for their stock and bread for

their families. The ground from which timber had been removed was covered with stumps, which nothing but time would remove. The process of clearing land was slow and the farming was difficult. Wheat, then as now, was sown in the fall season. In the spring the cleared patches were prepared and planted in corn. The corn was thereafter cultivated according to the custom of the times. Then came the wheat harvest. The implements used in taking care of the wheat was a reap-hook, a wheat cradle and a hand rake. The men using the cradle cut the standing wheat, getting as near as possible to the stumps; then the reap-hook was used in cutting the down grain and around the stumps; then the grain cut with the cradle was raked up into bundles with a hand rake, then bound and shocked, then put into barns or stacks; next came the hay harvest. The process was as follows: The farmer repaired to his meadow with a mowing scythe thrown over his shoulder. With this implement he cut the grass. A good hand would cut about one acre per day. The rule was for about two men to join in the work. They would cut grass until noon, then with their wooden forks they would scatter the hay so that it would in a short time be dry. Then with hand rakes the hay was put in rows called winrows. Then late in the evening the hay was put in stack.

In about the year 1840 threshing machines, called chaff pilers, were introduced into this county. These

machines threshed the wheat from the straw, but did not separate it from the chaff. This was done by running the wheat and chaff through windmills, which were introduced about that time. One mill was generally sufficient for the neighborhood in which it was sold. From about the year 1830 to the year 1841 or 1842 corn sold at about eighteen cents per bushel, wheat from thirty-seven and a half cents to forty cents. There were some improvements in price from that time to 1850. From 1850 to about 1855 corn as a rule sold for about twenty-five cents per bushel and wheat fifty to sixty cents. In about the years 1856 and 1857 and 1858 wheat advanced to \$1.00 per bushel and corn from twenty-five to fifty cents, owing to the demand. Some time in the early fifties great improvements were made in farm implements. The roots and stumps had been gradually decaying and were easily put out of the way, so that the farmers began to give more attention to their farms and the result was that farming began to pay. From that time forward improvements in this line were rapid.

Domestic improvements were not so rapid and not so general; yet conditions were greatly improved. The carding machine, the spinning jack and the patent loom took the place of the old hand cards, the spinning wheel and hand loom; the sewing machine dispensed with a vast amount of sewing formerly done by hand. The cooking stoves took the place of the old crane and pot hooks that formerly hung in the old fireplace, and also dispensed with the dinner pot and johnny cake boards.

CHAPTER VI.

Organization of the County.

When a sufficient number of settlers had settled and located within the present bounds of Hamilton County to entitle them to become a separate organization under the law, they made application through the proper channel, the Legislature, for a charter authorizing them to become a separate and independent jurisdiction. This step was taken in the summer and fall of 1822. The application was presented to the Legislature of 1822-3, and on January 8, 1823, pursuant to the petition, an act was passed. The first section provides that from and after the first Monday in April, 1823, all that part of Marion County and north thereof contained in the following bounds shall constitute and form a separate county, viz: Beginning on the range line dividing ranges 2 and 3, east of the second principal meridian at the southwest corner of section 7, in township 17 and range 3, thence running on said range line to the township line dividing townships 20 and 21, thence east on the said township line to the northeast corner of section 5, in township 20 and range 6, thence south on the section line to the southeast corner of section 8, in township 17 and range 6, and thence west on the section line

to the place of beginning. In the act the county is named Hamilton. Commissioners were appointed by the Legislature to carry this act into effect by laying out said county. In order to set the machinery in motion, William P. Warrick was appointed sheriff for the said new county by Governor Hendricks. It was Warrick's duty to give notice of the holding of an election for the purpose of electing county commissioners, county officers and associate judges. This act became a law on the 7th day of April, 1823, and the first board of commissioners convened on the 12th day of May, 1823. I have frequently been asked when and how this county was laid out and when organized into a separate jurisdiction. For the benefit of the readers and in answer to the questions, I have written these notes concerning the same:

Hamilton County was located and divided into two townships. One was named White River Township, and the other Delaware. Governor Hendricks appointed John D. Stephenson clerk, and William Conner treasurer until 1824, and William P. Warrick sheriff of said county. In the spring of 1823 the first election was held. This election was held in the cabin built for Solomon Finch at or near Horseshoe Prairie. Solomon Finch, William Dryer and Zenis Beckwith were elected commissioners. John Conner was elected Representative and John Finch and W. C. Blackmore were elected associate judges. The circuit judge was ap-

pointed by the Governor. His name was Egleston. The Legislature directed that all courts in Hamilton County should be held at the house of William Conner, in Delaware Township.

The first commissioners' court was held in May, 1823, at the house of William Conner. William Dyer, Zenas Beckwith and Solomon Finch, commissioners, and John D. Stephenson clerk. At this session the county was divided into two townships. Jacob Hyers and Henry Foland were appointed overseers of the poor for White River Township, and George Kirkendall and James Williams for Delaware Township, for one year. The board also at this session ordered an election for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace, one for each township, to be held at the house of Henry Foland, at Strawtown; the other at John Conner's house in Delaware Township.

At the August session of the Board of Commissioners Jerry K. Leaming and Andrew McClintock were appointed constables for White River Township until February term, 1824, when it was ordered that Edward H. Dryer and George Wise be appointed as such for Delaware Township for the same term, and each was required to give bond in the sum of \$500. At this session of the board the first petit jury was drawn as follows: Allen Baxter, Chapel W. Brown, Thomas Morris, Andrew W. Ingraham, Michael Wise, John Duncan, Archibald Bayless, John Tressel, John Os-

born, John Carpenter, Andrew Wilson, James Friel, Jr., Asa O. Ives, Henry Shetterly, Henry Foland, John Conner, George Conner, Peter Custer, John Nickerson, Timothy Nerron, Alexander McClintock, Lemuel Anton, Solomon Wise, John Provault, Elias Hoddy, John Bingham, David Conner, John Alman, Francis Booker, George Wise, Jerry K. Leaming and Edward M. Dryer. The first grand jury was drawn at this session as follows: John Conner, James Wilson, Curtis Mallory, William Bush, Francis Kinkaid, William Conner, Charles Lacy, John Hannaman, Jeremiah Leaming, Michael French, James Lee, John Black, Jacob Hier, William James, Benjamin Coy, Nathan Coy, William Peck, Joseph Wilson, George Shirts, Robert Duncan, George Kindall, Israel Finch, Nathan Popejoy, William Foster, Joseph Frazier, Joseph McCormick, Archibald Johnson, Lambeth Heath, Henry Lee, Jesse H. Wood, Thomas Provault, Alexander Booker, Solomon Finch, William Dryer and Benoni Friel.

It was ordered that J. D. Stephenson be allowed for books \$2.37, and for making out tax duplicate \$4.00; that Curtis Mallory be allowed \$1.25 for furnishing jury boxes and boxes for election purposes; that Solomon Finch and Zenas Beckwith be allowed \$8.00 each for four days' services as commissioners, and that William Dryer be allowed \$2.00, he claiming no more.

At the November term, 1823, it was ordered that James Duncan be released from paying \$1.25 charged

as taxes on a pleasure carriage; that Chapel W. Brown be released from paying thirty cents, charged on one yoke of oxen. Jacob T. Hire was released from paying thirty-seven and a half cents, amount charged on levy for a horse. John Bruitt, Francis Kinkaid, James Friel, Sr., George Kirkendall and Robert Duncan were exempt from poll taxes, they being over fifty years of age. Zenas Beckwith was allowed \$40.57 for purchasing books for the county; W. P. Warrick being allowed \$26.50 for his services as sheriff for the year 1823; J. D. Stephenson \$10.00 for being clerk for commissioners during the year 1823; Solomon Finch, William Myers and Zenas Beckwith \$2.00 per day each for services as commissioners for this term.

At the term of the commissioners' court in the year 1823 J. K. Leaming was appointed tax lister. It was ordered by the board that all hotel keepers within the county of Hamilton should pay a license fee of \$10.00. A petition was filed before the board asking that a public highway be laid out and opened commencing at or near the mouth of Pipe Creek, crossing the river near Strawtown, and again crossing the river near Jerry Leaming's, about two miles below Strawtown, and thence down the river on the west side to the Marion County line near Bruitt's place. This petition was filed at the August term and was the first petition filed for a public highway. A petition was also filed for a road beginning at the Madison County line near Perkins-

ville, leading past Jacob Dyer's farm to Strawtown, and from Strawtown to William Conner's farm, by way of Noblesville. The board ordered elections to be held for the year 1824 as follows: At the house of William Bush in Delaware Township, and appointed John Stoops inspector; and for White River Township the election was ordered to be held at the house of Henry Foland, in Strawtown, and appointed J. K. Leaming inspector.

At the February session in the year 1824 it was ordered that W. P. Warrick act as collector for one year and that Curtis Mallory serve as treasurer. A special session of the board was held in March, 1824, to receive the report of the commissioners, appointed by the Legislature to lay out the county seat.

At the November session, of the commissioners' court the board found that the expenses of the county for that year amounted to \$224.37½; that the credit to the county was \$170.62½, the balance against the county being \$53.75.

At the January session of the board a license was ordered to be issued to William Conner to vend foreign merchandise on the payment of a fee of \$10.00. This fee was paid and license issued and was the first license issued for this purpose. Under this license Mr. Conner opened the first store ever opened in Noblesville. John Hare showed to the board that he had paid tax in Ohio in the year 1824 upon property listed against him in this

county and was released from the taxes assessed against him here. At the January session of the board for the year 1825 it was ordered that an election for Delaware Township be held for the year 1825 in Noblesville, and Curtis Mallory was appointed inspector. It was also ordered that the election in White River Township be held in Strawtown, and William Dyer was appointed inspector.

It has frequently been said that the contest between Strawtown and Noblesville was, on the county seat question, very close. This is a mistake. The report of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate and lay out the county seat for Hamilton County says that the Strawtown site was not considered at all because it was too far from the center of the county. The report says that after examining all of the sites offered Noblesville was considered the most eligible.

The first jail building in the county was built by Josiah F. Polk. This building was of logs and was built on ground donated to the county by Conner and Polk, just north of the old graveyard. It was accepted by the board at its March session, 1825.

At the February session of the Board of Commissioners, 1824, the following rates of taxation were ordered, to-wit: For every animal of the horse, ass or mule kind, over three years old, thirty-seven and a half cents each; work oxen, three years old, eighteen and three-fourths cents; on each two-wheeled pleasure car-

riage, one dollar each; four-wheeled pleasure carriage, \$1.50; on each brass clock, one dollar; on each silver or pinchback watch, twenty-five cents; on each gold watch, one dollar; on each ferry, \$3.00; and on each male person over the age of twenty-one years, fifty cents, provided, that persons over the age of fifty years and not freeholders, and such as are unable from bodily disability to follow any useful occupation for a livelihood, and all idiots and paupers, shall be exempted from the last mentioned tax.

At the March session of the Board of Commissioners, in and for Hamilton County, in consideration of the location of the county seat at Noblesville, the following named persons agreed to pay the county agent to aid in building public buildings at said county seat, the several sums of money, labor and material set opposite each name:

James Willason, in masonry	\$50 00
James Casler, in work	10 00
Hezekiah Betts, in lumber	45 00
John Stoops, in carpenter work	50 00
Stephen Wall, in chopping	5 00
John Dale, in shingles	5 00
George Dale, cash	20 00
Wilburn Davis, in shingles	5 00
Sydnor Dale, cash	25 00
Curtis Mallory, in work	10 00

J. D. Stephenson, cash	10 00
Peter Chissom, in work	10 00
John Conner, in lumber	50 00
Daniel Heaton, cash	10 00
Asael Dunning, cash	10 00
Charles Lacy, cash	10 00
Charles Lacy, team work	15 00
Henry Hurlbert, in work	10 00
William Goe, cash	5 00
Milo Bush, team work	5 00
George Shirts, team work	5 00
William Bush, in hauling	10 00
Thomas Morris, cash	10 00
Josiah F. Polk, cash	30 00
William Conner, cash	40 00
Mr. Lewis, cash	20 00
• Mr. Cottingham, cash	15 00
Mr. Colborn, cash	15 00
Mr. Craycraft, cash	15 00
Mr. S. Dickson, cash	15 00
Mr. Metsker, cash	15 00

At this session of the board Josiah F. Polk was appointed county agent and as such agent was ordered to sell the lots previously donated to the county by Conner and Polk.

At this session of the board John Conner filed a petition asking that a public highway be laid out and

opened from Noblesville to the ford on White River above the mouth of Stony Creek, thence west across the river past John Conner's mill, and intersect a road leading from Strawtown to the south line of Hamilton County. This is the road now leading south from the city on Eighth Street.

At the May session of the Board of Commissioners, in the year 1824, the sheriff of this county was ordered to let the building of a log jail, to be built on the fraction of land donated by Conner and Polk to the county, situated on the east bank of White River, north of the old cemetery. The jail was to be twenty-one feet long and in two apartments, to be built of logs closely notched down. The price for completing this jail building was \$300 and the contractor was to accept the labor and materials donated to the county for the purpose of assisting in the erection of county buildings, as part payment for building the same.

On the 31st day of January, 1824, the Legislature passed an act abolishing the office of county commissioners. Solomon Finch and Nathan Popejoy were elected commissioners to serve until the act would become effective, and at a session of the board held in August, 1824, they met and were sworn to discharge their duties as county commissioners and also took an oath against duelling. On Monday, the 6th day of September, 1824, William Bush, William Foster, Andrew W. Ingraham and William Dyer met at the house of

William Conner in Hamilton County, Indiana, and each of them produced commissions from the Governor commissioning them justices of the peace, upon which was indorsed the oath of office. And thereupon agreeable to an act entitled an act to regulate the mode of doing county business, approved January 31st, 1824, took their seats as members of this board. Andrew W. Ingerman was selected as president. This board was known as the Board of Justices, superseding the Board of Commissioners.

At the November term of the Board of Justices Josiah F. Polk produced a commission, signed by the Governor, whereby he was commissioned to become a member of the Board of Justices and after taking the necessary oath he took his seat as a member of said board. So long as this board continued to do the business of the county it was known as the Board of Justices.

At the January session of the Board of Justices, 1825, a petition was presented for the opening of a highway down Fall Creek to intersect a road leading from the Hamilton County line to Indianapolis. This petition was made by John Welchel. At this session Curtis Mallory was appointed treasurer for the year 1825. It was also ordered that Thomas Morris be appointed superintendent of school section No. 16, township 18, range 4, east, for the year 1825.

At the January session of the Board of Justices,

1826, Robert L. Hannamon produced his commission as sheriff to succeed W. P. Warrick. At this session R. L. Hannamon was appointed county agent and ordered to sell out the building of a stray pen. Allen Osborn applied for a license to vend merchandise for one year. Both applications were granted. W. P. Warrick was allowed \$20.00 for his services as sheriff ex-officio from the 7th day of March, 1825, to the 18th day of October, 1825. It was ordered that the election in Delaware Township be held at Noblesville, and in White River Township at Strawtown. It was ordered that Curtis Mallory act as county treasurer for the year 1826. J. D. Stephenson, clerk, was allowed \$6.00 for making duplicate of tax list for 1825. The board at this session found that the expenditures of this county since its organization amounted to \$589.77½ and that the receipts amount to the sum of \$456.40½. At the March session Zenas Beckwith produced his commission as one of the Board of Justices and took his seat on the board. At the September session, 1826, the sheriff was ordered to cause the removal of the jail building built by Josiah F. Polk to the public square. The board at this session found that the receipts exceeded the expense in the sum of \$36.69¾.

At the January session of the board in the year 1827 licenses to vend merchandise in Hamilton County were issued to Jerry K. Leaming and Allen Osborn. At the March session, 1827, Fall Creek Township was

bounded and named by the board. Also Delaware Township as now constituted was bounded. Noblesville Township was also bounded and named.

At the May session of the board Dr. John Finch was allowed \$28.12½ for pauper service.

At the November session of the board a license was granted to George Shirts to keep a public tavern in Noblesville. The license fee was \$3.50. This was the first public tavern licensed in the county. At the May session George Shirts was allowed \$1.68¾ for services as jailor. At this session land was assessed for county purposes as follows: On each 100 acres of first-class land, forty cents; on each 100 acres of second-rate land, thirty cents; on each 100 acres of third-rate land, eighteen and three-fourths cents.

The first notice of a probate court in this county, in the commissioners' record, is in July, 1828. The delinquent tax list for this year was \$12.75. At the November session George Shirts was allowed \$6.12½ for dieting a prisoner in jail and for room furnished in which to hold court for the year 1828. John Finch and William C. Blackmore were allowed \$18.00 each for services as associate judges.

At the January session of the board, 1829, John Stephenson & Co. were granted a license to vend merchandise for one year. The receipts this year exceeded expenditures \$43.11¼. At the January session of the board a tavern license was granted to William S.

Wallace at Woodville, this county, for one year. Robert L. Hanamon was also granted a license to keep a tavern in Noblesville. On the 10th day of August, 1830, the board ordered that a one-story court house be built on lot No. 1, in block No. 11, in the town of Noblesville, thirty-two feet long and eighteen feet wide.

The first license granted to sell intoxicants was granted to James Hughey, at his house in Woodville in January, 1831. The first license to sell spirituous liquors in Noblesville was issued to Wilburn Davis & Co. at the September session, 1831. At this session the county was divided into three commissioners' districts.

The first court house was accepted at the November session, 1831.

In 1832 the Legislature ordered a State road built from Knightstown to Pendleton, and from there to Strawtown. Near the same time the Legislature also ordered a road from Morristown, in Shelby County, by way of Greenfield, in Hancock County, and Noblesville, in Hamilton County, to intersect the Lafayette & New Castle road at or near Kirk's Prairie, in Clinton County. John D. Stephenson and John Osborn were appointed as commissioners to locate and lay out the road. Their report of location was made in November, 1832. Pioneers had traveled from Noblesville to the vicinity of Lafayette over this route, but there had been no established road. This road is still used, as then laid out, to Kirklin. In 1833, at the January session of the

board, Madison Sweetser was granted a license to retail merchandise at Woodville, for a period of six months. At this session of the board a building erected by Jerry K. Leaming for the county clerk's office was received. The price was \$122.00. At the same time Daniel Heaton made a report of the expense of locating a State road from New Castle to Crawfordsville, so far as this county was concerned. John D. Stephenson, as recorder of the county, was allowed the sum of \$2.00 for recording apprentice indentures.

The board at the same session made a record of the expenditures and receipts of the county for the year 1832. The receipts were \$945.58; expenditures, \$1,033.74½. At the March session, 1833, Curtis Mallory was appointed county treasurer for one year. At the May session of the same year the jail was ordered repaired as follows: The room where the criminals were kept was to be lined crosswise of the logs with good oak boards one and one-half inches thick and not to exceed eighteen inches in width, the edges to be squared and spiked; the doors were to have new locks and the floor was to be lined in the same manner as the walls. The debtors' room was to be lined in the corners in the same manner. At this term Stephen Carey and Allen Cole were sworn in as county commissioners.

At the September session of the board Asa Beales petitioned the board to lay out and locate a road from the present site of Westfield south to the county line.

The board also ordered the court house repaired, and granted Asa Beales & Co. license to vend merchandise.

It was at the November session, 1833, that the board divided the county into townships. Without described them, it will be sufficient to say that the nine townships of our county, as we now have them, were named and described at that time.

At the January session, 1834, it was ordered by the board that Lewis G. Coy, John Murphy, Josiah West, Barton W. Wall and Jonathan Colborn each be allowed the sum of one dollar for one day and one night's service in guarding William McDowl, a prisoner charged with murder. This is the first record in the county of a prisoner being charged with this crime.

CHAPTER VII.

The Hamilton Circuit Court.

The first term of the Hamilton Circuit Court was held in 1823 at the house of William Conner, in Delaware Township. William Wick, circuit judge; John Finch and William Blackmore, associate judges; D. B. Wick, prosecuting attorney; W. R. Warrick, sheriff, and John D. Stephenson, clerk. The commissions of all

parties were recorded and the oath of office was administered. The grand jury was ordered by the commissioners of the county to report for duty. John Black and Francis Kinkaid failed to respond to the summons and proceedings were immediately begun against them for contempt of court. Other jurors were summoned and put in their places. The grand jurors were sworn and charged by the court and sent out to their work. The record is silent as to where the jury was conducted, but it is presumed that they were in the open. Witnesses had been summoned from all parts of the county; bills of indictment were found and returned into court.

Some of the cases were as follows: State of Indiana vs. James Wilson, grand larceny; State of Indiana vs. John Bingham, for retailing liquors without a license; State against Archibald Johnson, for failure to attend as a witness before the grand jury when summoned; State vs. Francis Kinkaid, for retailing liquor without a license. Civil cases: Archibald Johnson vs. Henry Folland and John M. Wood. The indictments found by the grand jury were at once reported to the judge of the court. They were examined, approved, ordered recorded and placed on the docket. The grand jury was discharged and the court adjourned until April, 1824.

The April term of the Hamilton Circuit Court was the first term at which any business was done. Court

met at the house of William Conner. Present, W. W. Wick, circuit judge; John Finch and William Blackmore, associate judges; W. P. Warrick, sheriff, and J. D. Stephenson, clerk. Joseph Kirkendall and Elias Hoddy were appointed bailiffs, one for the grand jury and one for the court. At the November term, 1823, Harvey Gregg, James Gilmore, B. F. Morris, Daniel B. Wick and E. C. Wilson were admitted to the bar as licensed attorneys. At the April term, 1824, Gabriel J. Johnson, James Rariden, Cyrus Finch and Josiah F. Polk were admitted. Polk was the only resident attorney. He was appointed prosecuting attorney by the judge for the April term. The following cases were found on the court docket: State of Indiana vs. John Bingham, indictment for retailing liquors without license. On being arraigned he plead guilty and was fined \$4.00 and cost of prosecution. The second case was Archibald Johnson vs. Henry Foland and Jesse M. Wood, for trespass. On motion the plaintiff had leave to amend his declaration and the cause was continued. The third case was State of Indiana vs. Archibald Johnson, scire facias for non-attendance at grand jury when summoned. On motion of the prosecuting attorney the case was dismissed. The fourth case was State of Indiana vs. Francis Kinkaid. This was the same as above, and on motion was dismissed. The fifth case was State of Indiana vs. James Willason, indictment for grand larceny. The prosecuting witness was not pres-

ent and an attachment was issued for him, the cause being continued until the second day, and the court adjourned for the day. On the second day the witness being present, the case was called. The defendant plead not guilty and demanded a jury. As this was the first case ever tried by a jury in the Hamilton Circuit Court, I will give their names. They were: Thomas Morris, William Richy, John Friel, James Friel, Jr., Lemuel Anton, John Alman, John Dickson, Alexander McClintock, Henry Foland, Andrew Wilson, John Carpenter and Michael Wise. After hearing the evidence and argument, the jury found the defendant not guilty. Jeremiah Leaming was excused from serving on the grand jury. This being the last day of the term, the grand jury returned the following indictments: State vs. Adam Spring, selling liquor without a license; State vs. Martin Bingham, for selling liquor without a license. It was ordered by the court that Joseph Kirkendall and Elias Hoddy be allowed \$2.00 each for services as bailiffs for the April term. Ordered that W. P. Warrick as sheriff be allowed \$16.00 for his annual allowance to the end of this term; ordered that William Conner be allowed \$16.00 for the use of his house for court and grand jury rooms for the November term of 1823, and the April term of 1824; ordered that Josiah F. Polk be allowed \$20.00 for his services as prosecuting attorney for the April term of 1824; ordered that each grand juror be allowed \$1.50 for two days' services

as grand jurors for the April term of 1824. Court then adjourned until the next term.

A comparison of fees then and now is somewhat interesting. The sheriff for one year received \$16.00; grand jurymen, seventy-five cents per day; bailiffs, \$1.00 per day. The judges are the only persons receiving what appears now to be fair wages. The sheriff had two juries to summon for each term of court, all arrests to make, witnesses to summon, civil processes to serve, and had to attend both terms of court either in person or by deputy.

At the October term of the Hamilton Circuit Court, 1824, Harvey Gregg presented his commission as prosecuting attorney for this circuit. The commission was examined by Judge Wick and Gregg was ordered sworn as the law directed. The sheriff was ordered to bring the grand jury into court. The first case for trial was the State against John Bingham. It appeared from the return of the sheriff that the defendant could not be found in this county, so an alias capias was ordered to Shelby County, Indiana. The next case on the docket was the State of Indiana against Adam Spring. The sheriff's return on the process showed that the defendant could not be found in this county and an alias capias was ordered to Montgomery County for this defendant's arrest. The next case on the docket was the State versus Martin Bingham. In this case it appeared from the sheriff's return that the defendant was in cus-

tody but not in court. On motion of the prosecuting attorney the sheriff was required by the court to produce the body of the defendant at the next term of court or show cause why he should not be required to pay the sum of \$20.00, the amount of bail required of the defendant by law. The grand jury was impaneled and at this term returned the following indictments: The State vs. George Coderick, assault and battery. The defendant being arraigned, plead not guilty and gave bond for his appearance at the next term. John Babtiste, a Canadian, on application was admitted to citizenship. This was the first person so admitted in this county. It was ordered by the court that each of the grand jurors who had served at this term be allowed a credit of one day's work on the roads for such service. The next entry was as follows: Archibald Johnson vs. Henry Foland, et al. The plaintiff filed an amended declaration; the defendant filed a demurrer to the amended declaration and the cause was continued at the costs of the plaintiff, which he was ordered by the court to pay within sixty days or suffer arrest under attachment proceedings. The next case was Peter Choderick, by next friend, vs. James McNutt. The defendant was ruled to answer within ninety days. The court adjourned until the next day. On the second day court met and approved the appointment of Jack Collip as administrator of the estate of James Lee. It was ordered that John Finch and William Blackmore, asso-

ciate judges, be allowed \$4.00 each for their services for this term and court then adjourned.

At the April term of the Hamilton Circuit Court for the year 1826 a suit was pending on which James Willason was defendant. This case was called libel for divorce. The case was subsequently dismissed by the plaintiff. At this term a case for the surety of the peace was pending, in which Rebecca Popejoy was plaintiff and Lawrence Willason was defendant. This was the first surety of the peace case in this county. The case was subsequently dismissed. The grand and petit jurors were each allowed \$1.00 for two days' service as such jurors.

At the October term, 1826, there were several indictments for affrays found. At this term Hannah Kinkaid refiled her complaint against John Whelchel and wife for slander. Thereon the defendants made public retraction of the slanderous words alleged to have been spoken and the matter was adjusted. At this term it was ordered by the court that John Nollen be fined for being intoxicated and also for being in open and manifest contempt of the court in the presence thereof by talking loudly and refusing to be silent, although frequently admonished by the court; that for such contempt his fine to the State of Indiana for the use of the county seminary fund of said county be \$5.00, and that he pay and satisfy the costs and that the State have execution of the same. This was the first fine assessed for

contempt committed in the presence of the court. The suit of Hannah Kinkaid against Whelchel and wife was the first suit for slander. Suit was brought by Violet Willason against her husband in libel for divorce, but the case was dismissed by the plaintiff at the next term.

At the April term of court, 1827 an indictment was returned by the grand jury against Lewis Heady for an assault with an intent to commit murder. This was the first indictment for this offense returned by the grand jury.

At the October term of court, 1827, the grand jury returned an indictment against Martha Catlin for perjury, which was the first indictment for perjury against a woman in this county. At this term of court a suit in libel for divorce was pending wherein James Willason was plaintiff and Violet Willason was defendant. This was the third suit between the same parties for divorce:

The case was submitted to the court for trial, and after hearing the evidence, the court dismissed the cause. At this term a suit was pending wherein James M. Ray and William Conner were plaintiffs and William Miller was defendant to foreclose a mortgage. This was the first suit brought in this county to foreclose a real estate mortgage. At the April term, 1828, B. F. Morris was circuit judge and John Finch and William Blackmore associate judges; John D. Stephenson, clerk; Whitcomb, prosecuting attorney; William S. Goe, sheriff. Quite a number of indictments had been re-

turned by the grand jury against divers persons for winning money in a game called wager; two or three for assault and battery; one for adultery; two for rescuing a prisoner; two for riot. All of the above cases were on the docket for trial. Also one case for slander, and one case for the assignment of dower. This was the first petition filed for an assignment of dower in this county. At the October term of the circuit court Charles Ketcham, by George Ketcham, as next friend, brought suit against Michael Brewitt and the heirs of John Brewitt, deceased, to quiet the title to certain real estate in this county. The plaintiffs were Indians and the defendants were French. A careful examination of the circuit court docket up to this time shows that a large preponderance of the cases filed were criminal cases, and the list of offenses ranged from a charge of assault and battery to an assault with intent to commit murder. John Finch and William C. Blackmore served as associate judges from 1823 until May, 1830. At the May term, 1830, David Osborne and Joshua Cottingham produced their certificates of appointments as associate judges. They took the necessary and usual oath of office and took their seats on the bench, Finch and Blackmore retiring.

At this term a certificate of good character was given by the court to Fabius M. Finch, also to Robert L. Hannaman. These certificates were preparatory to an examination for admission to the bar as members

thereof. At the November term of court, 1830, Seth Bacon, who was then imprisoned in one room of the county jail as an insolvent debtor applied to the court for relief under the insolvent debtor act. At this term the first indictment for a nuisance was found and returned by the grand jury. At the May term of the court, 1831, Fabius M. Finch was admitted to the bar as a member thereof. He was the third resident attorney admitted.

Names of resident attorneys from 1823 to 1865, inclusive:

1. Josiah F. Polk.
2. Fabius M. Finch.
3. Jacob Robbins.
4. John Hutchins.
5. Francis Lindsey.
6. Earl S. Stone.
7. William Garver.
8. Gustavus H. Voss.
9. Joseph Robinson.
10. Dewit C. Chipman.
11. Silas Hare.
12. Jonathan W. Evans.
13. James O'Brien.
14. Alexander H. Conner.
15. Thomas H. Bowles.
16. Thomas J. Kane.

17. William Neal.
 18. Solomon Maker.
 19. Francis Finch.
 20. Augustus F. Shirts.
 21. Joel Stafford.
 22. William O'Brien.
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CHAPTER VIII.

County Officers for the Year 1823 to the Year 1865.

Coroner.

Zenas Beckwith, 1827, one year.
C. W. Harrison, 1828 to 1833.
B. J. Dunning, 1834, one year.
Jonathan Colburn, 1834 to 1844.
F. G. Reynolds, 1845.
Moses Craig, 1846 to 1850.
John Burk, 1851 to 1852.
J. F. Johnson, 1853, 1854 and 1855.
John S. Bolton, 1856 to 1859.
Abner B. Jones, 1860 to 1861.
Jonathan Colburn, 1862 to 1865.

School Commissioners and County Superintendents.

W. Davis, for the year 1832.

H. W. Clark, 1833 to 1835.

Samuel Monroe, 1836 to 1841.

J. M. Mallery, 1842 to 1848.

Isaac Williams, 1849 to end of 1852.

I. N. Terwilliger, 1853.

(At this time the office was abolished.)

Circuit Court Judges.

W. W. Wick, 1823 and 1824.

Bethel F. Morris, 1824 to 1834.

W. W. Wick, 1834 to 1838.

James Morrison, 1838 to 1841.

F. M. Finch, for 1842.

W. J. Peaslee, 1843 to 1849.

Jeremiah Smith, 1850 and 1851.

W. W. Wick, for 1852.

Stephen Majors, 1853 to 1858.

Joseph S. Buckles, 1859 to 1866.

Associate Judges.

John Finch and W. C. Blakemore, 1823 to 1829.

Joshua Cottingham and David Osborn, 1830 to 1838.

W. A. Emmons and W. D. Rooker, 1838 to 1840.

Jonathan Colborn and W. D. Rooker, 1841.

Jonathan Colborn and W. S. Goe, 1842 to 1850.

Jesse Wilson and William Neal, 1851 to 1852.

(In 1852 the office of Associate Judge was abolished.)

Probate and Common Pleas Judges.

J. Finch and W. C. Blakemore, 1823 to 1829.

Joshua Cottingham, 1840 to 1843.

Lucius N. Emmons, 1840.

H. W. Clark, 1844.

Earl S. Stone, 1853 to 1856.

Nathaniel R. Lindsay, 1857 to 1860.

John Green, 1861 to 1863.

William Garver, 1863 to 1866.

Prosecuting Attorneys.

D. B. Wick, Josiah F. Polk, Harvey Gregg, Calvin Fletcher, James Whitcomb, W. W. Wick, M. R. Brom, Harvey Gregg, Herrod Quarles, ——— Beardsley, G. H. Voss, William Garver, David Moss, Joel Stafford, David S. Gooding, T. S. Underhill and N. Vanhorn.

Clerk.

John D. Stephenson, 1823 to 1836.

John G. Burns, 1836 to 1850.

Daniel R. Brown, 1850 to 1854.

James O'Brien, 1854 to 1858.

W. Conner, 1858 to 1862.

John Trissal, 1862 to 1866.

Auditor.

John D. Stephenson, 1823 to 1840.

Earl S. Stone, 1840 to 1844.
George Simpson, 1845.
Amos Palmer, 1846 .
John D. Cottingham, 1847.
Levi Farley, 1847 to 1856.
Joseph R. Gray, 1856 to 1860.
William A. Pfaff, 1860 to 1864.
John W. Pfaff, 1865 to 1866.

Treasurer.

William Conner, 1823.
Curtis Mallery, 1824 to 1843.
H. G. Finch, 1844 to 1849.
John C. Burton, 1850 to 1854.
Elisha Pickett, 1855 to 1856.
J. B. Loehr, 1857 to 1858.
William Neal, 1859 to 1860.
J. B. Carey, 1861 and 1862.
John Pontius, 1863 and 1864.
J. F. McClelland, 1865 and 1866.

Sheriff.

W. P. Warick, 1823 and 1824.
R. L. Hannaman, 1825 and 1826.
W. S. Goe, 1827 to 1831.
Isaac Cottingham, 1832 to 1835.
Jonathan Colborn, 1836 to 1839.
Isaac Cottingham, 1840 and 1841.

C. W. Harrison, 1842 to 1845, inclusive.
Michael Reveal, 1846 to 1849, inclusive.
David Stewart, 1850 and 1851.
Jacob B. Loehr, 1852 to 1855, inclusive.
Andrew McKinsey, 1856 and 1857.
A. G. Ferguson, 1858 and 1859.
John N. Darrah, 1860 and 1861.
David W. Shock, 1862 and 1863.
John B. Jackson, 1864 and 1865.

Recorder.

John D. Stephenson, 1823 to 1838.
Albert B. Cole, 1838 to 1853.
William Neal, 1854 to 1856.
N. H. Mills, 1856 to 1860.
Garret D. Wall, 1860 to 1864.
M. W. Essington, 1865.

Surveyor.

R. L. Hannaman, 1828 to 1830, inclusive.
James Hughey, 1830 to 1834.
Ira Kingsbury, 1835 and 1836.
James Hughey, 1837 to 1840, inclusive.
John Criswell, 1841 to 1844, inclusive.
William Pickett, 1845.
John Criswell, 1845 to 1853.
William Pickett, 1854 and 1855.
Zenas Carey, Jr., 1856 and 1857.
E. Cottingham, 1857 to 1866.

Board of County Commissioners.

Solomon Finch and Zenas Beckwith were elected to the office of Commissioner in 1823; Finch from Delaware Township and Beckwith from White River. They served two terms each and at the end of that time the office was abolished and a Board of Justices established. The following persons served on this board: William Bush, W. Foster, J. F. Polk, W. Dyer, Francis Kincaid, Joshua Cottingham, John Berry, Robert Blair, Zenas Beckwith, Andrew W. Ingerman, Jesse M. Wood, W. Conner, Josiah Kirkendall, Isaac Hurlock, Lewis Ogle, Daniel Heaton, Elias Hoddy, George Medsker, Jesse Wilson and W. S. Wallace. The Board of Justices was abolished in 1833 and the Board of Commissioners again established. Up to this time the county had been divided into two townships, but at this time was divided into three districts. The following men served as Commissioners from 1831 to 1866:

First District—

James Hughey, 1831 and 1832.

Isaac Hurlock, 1833.

Abraham Helms, 1834 to 1839.

John Kinzer, 1840 and 1841.

Abraham Helms, 1842.

Thomas Harvey, 1843 to 1845, inclusive.

Joseph Bolton, 1846.

Silas Moffitt, 1847 and 1848.
Abraham Helms, 1849 to 1851, inclusive.
James L. Darrah, 1852 to 1854, inclusive.
John Burk, 1855 to 1857, inclusive.
Thomas Harvey, 1858 to 1860, inclusive.
John Burk, 1860 to 1866.

Second District—

Peter Wise, 1831 and 1832.
W. S. Goe and Stephen Carey, 1833.
Stephen Carey, 1834 and 1835.
Ebenezer Hurlock, 1836 to 1838, inclusive.
Levi Bowman, 1839.
Phillip Stoops, 1840 to 1842, inclusive.
Abraham Nicholson, 1843 to 1847.
Atwill Chance, 1848 to 1850, inclusive.
Nelson Daubinspeck, 1851 to 1853, inclusive.
D. C. Maker, 1853 to 1859.
Daniel Fisher, 1859 to 1862.
David Steward, 1862 to 1866.

Third District—

Henry Foland, 1831 and 1832.
Allen Cole, 1833 and 1834.
W. C. Blakemore, 1835 to 1837, inclusive.
Ira Kingsberry and Abel Gibson, 1838.
Allen Cole and E. Redmond, 1839.

E. Redmond, 1840.
Abel Gibson, 1841 to 1843, inclusive.
Allen Sumner, 1844 to 1846, inclusive.
Edward Hall, 1847 to 1849, inclusive.
J. C. Kinnaman, 1850 and 1851.
Edward K. Hall, 1852 to 1855.
Charles Stout, 1856 to 1858, inclusive.
Conrad Beard, 1859 to 1861, inclusive.
W. H. Dickeral, 1862.
Conrad Beard, 1862 to 1866.

County Agents.

Josiah F. Polk, 1823 and 1824.
Sydnor Dale, 1824 to 1826.
W. Davis, 1826 to 1828.
R. L. Hannaman, 1828 to 1835.
Albert B. Cole, 1836 to 1840.
John P. Patterson, 1840 to 1844.
Joseph Messick, 1844 to 1848.
Jacob Robins, 1848 to 1850.
David Moss, 1850 to 1852.

Trustees of Seminary Fund.

J. G. Barnes, Jesse Lutz, T. T. Butler, A. B. Cole,
J. M. Mallery and David Moss.

Senators.

For the years of 1825 and 1826, James Gregory was

Senator for the counties of Marion, Shelby, Madison, Hamilton, Rush, Henry, Decatur and Johnson.

For the years 1826 and 1827, Calvin Fletcher was Senator for the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Hamilton and Madison.

Calvin Fletcher was again Senator from the last-named counties in 1827 and 1828. The district was then changed and Fletcher was Senator from Marion, Hendricks, Hamilton, Hancock, Carroll and Madison.

In 1829 and 1830 Calvin Fletcher represented Marion, Hendricks, Hamilton, Hancock and Madison in the Senate.

From 1830 to 1831 he represented Marion, Hendricks, Hamilton, Hancock, Madison and Boone.

In 1831 and 1832 Fletcher represented Marion, Hamilton, and all the territory north of Hamilton in the Miami Reserve.

Again in 1832 and 1833 Fletcher represented Marion, Hamilton and all the territory north of Hamilton to the Miami Reserve.

In 1833 and 1834 A. F. Morrison represented Marion, Hamilton and all the territory north of Hamilton to the Miami Reserve.

In the years 1834 to 1836 Henry Brady represented the last-named territory.

In 1836 to 1838 Bicknell Cole represented Hamilton and Boone.

Jacob Angle represented the last two counties in 1839 to 1842.

Mark A. Duzan in 1842 to 1845.

W. W. Conner represented Hamilton, Boone and Tipton in the Senate in 1845 to 1848.

William Garver the last-named counties from 1848 to 1852.

N. J. Jackson from 1852 to 1856.

In the years 1856 to 1861 John Green represented the above named counties, and in 1861 to 1865 G. B. Grubb represented Hamilton and Tipton.

Representatives.

John Conner, in 1824, for Hamilton.

In 1825 and 1826, James Paxton, for Marion, Madison, Hamilton and Johnson.

In 1826 to 1829, Elisha Long, for Henry, Madison and Hamilton.

In 1829 to 1831, Elisha Long and William Conner, for Henry, Madison, Hamilton, Hancock, and all the territory north of those counties.

In 1831 and 1832 William Conner represented Hamilton, Boone and all the territory north to the Miami Reserve.

In 1832 and 1834 Austin Davenport represented the last named territory. It was represented also in 1834 and 1836 by Robert L. Hannaman.

William Conner, in 1836 and 1837, Hamilton.

Jacob Robins, 1837 and 1838, Hamilton.

F. B. Cogswell, 1838 and 1840, Hamilton.

- Jacob Robins, 1840 and 1841, Hamilton.
- William D. Rooker and B. E. Cogswell, 1841 and 1842, Hamilton.
- Allen Sumner, 1842 and 1843, Hamilton.
- H. W. Clark and W. W. Conner, 1843 and 1844, Hamilton.
- William W. Conner, 1844 and 1845, Hamilton and Tipton.
- R. T. Kimberlin and C. T. Jackson, 1845 and 1846, Hamilton and Tipton.
- Jesse Lutz, 1846 and 1847, Hamilton.
- Samuel Collip, 1847 and 1848, Hamilton.
- Griffin Shaw, 1848 and 1849, Hamilton.
- Thomas Harvey and William Stoops, 1849 and 1850, Hamilton.
- William W. Conner, 1850 and 1851, Hamilton.
- James Douthit, 1851 to 1853, Hamilton.
- David Moss, 1853 and 1855, Hamilton.
- J. F. Sims, 1855 to 1857, Hamilton.
- A. H. Conner, 1857 to 1858, Hamilton.
- Addison Boxley, 1858 to 1861, Hamilton and Tipton.
- Joseph Goar, 1861 to 1863, Hamilton and Tipton.
- James O'Brien, 1863 to 1865, Hamilton and Tipton.

CHAPTER IX.

Internal Improvements.

Prior to 1833 the States of Ohio and New York inaugurated a system of improvements. Toll roads and canals were built by the States. The revenues derived from these roads and canals were satisfactory. From about the year 1832 to the year 1835 the main political issue in Indiana was internal improvements corresponding to those of Ohio and New York. This question was the test of members to be elected to the Legislature. The result was the passage of a bill by the Legislature of 1835 and 1836 providing for an expenditure of twenty million dollars by the State in making State roads, railroads and canals. Bonds were issued and ten million dollars appropriated. One of the improvements provided for in this bill was the southern portion of the Central Canal. This canal was the only State improvement in which the people of Hamilton County had any interest. The course of this canal was from northeast to southwest through Hamilton County. The people believed that the completion of this canal was about all that was necessary to make

them all wealthy. The canal was located, contracts let and work commenced upon it as soon as possible after the passage of the law. Many of our best citizens who were for that period in good financial circumstances became contractors, becoming liable for a great deal more money than all their property would at that time bring them. The price of land along the line of the proposed canal was sold in many instances for twice its value. Labor and produce advanced out of reason; business was on a boom and every one connected with the work in any way was apparently happy. A good deal of the grading upon this canal was done in this county by men who had contracted with the State to do so, using their own means and credit. The State, however, had undertaken too large a job, and after having spent ten million dollars of the people's money, payment upon all public works was suspended. The men who had taken contracts on this canal were ruined, and many of them were so badly in debt that they never recovered. They lived and died poor men. The business boom collapsed and the price of land dropped back to the figures obtained before this work began. This measure was opposed by many wise, prudent men, but the promoters carried the day. Evidence of this work is to be found at many points in this county.

Brick Court House.

At the September session of the Board of Commis-

sioners, in the year 1835, it was ordered that a new court house be built on the public square, as follows: To be 45x45 feet square, with stone foundation eighteen inches below the surface and two feet above; two-foot wali, the wall to be brick; the lower story sixteen feet high; upper story ten feet; first wall eighteen inches thick; the second thirteen; to be finished with suitable doors, windows, etc., and to have a cupola and steeple according to plan hereafter agreed upon by the commissioners; notice to be given by publication in the Indianapolis papers and by manuscript and printed advertisements, etc., sealed proposals to be received at Noblesville between the 17th and 24th of October next; to be completed by January 1st, 1837.

At the October session, 1835, a further order was entered among the proceedings of the board at that term in these words, to-wit: "Ordered that the plans and descriptions for a new court house, authorized at last session, be rescinded, and that the board accept the plans of John Hirewalt; house to be built on center of public square, and the proposals received according to notice given for the erection of the same being now opened." It appears that Charles Grover, James Turner and William Evans proposed to furnish the material, build the same and complete it according to the above named specifications and plan for the sum of \$3,985.00, and that John D. Stephenson proposed to build the same for the sum of \$4,500.00, and it appearing that the

bid of the said Grover, Turner and Evans is less than that of Stephenson the sum of \$515.00, and there being no other bid, it is considered that they are entitled to the contract for the erection of the same." It was accordingly ordered "that Charles Grover, James Turner and William Evans be allowed \$300.00 payment in advance on contract after filing bond."

At the January session, 1836, it was ordered that the principal front of the proposed court house be placed to the east; and at the May session following Francis W. Emmons was allowed \$3.50 for making draft and specifications for said building, and a further sum of \$200.00 was allowed the contractors for work done, of which the county agent was directed to pay \$50.00 as soon as collected. At the June session the agent was directed to pay said contractors the further sum of \$75.00, to apply on their contract for building the court house. Again, at the September session, 1836, \$1,400.00 were ordered to be paid for work done on the new court house, and at the same time the county agent was directed to contract for painting and penciling the brick work. James Mahin and Thomas J. Lindsey, at the November term following, contracted to do the plastering for the sum of \$395.00, and the contract was accepted. The contractors having made good progress in the construction of the new building, were allowed an additional \$500.00 on their work.

At the January session, 1837, and at a special session, held on the 20th of the same month, the board made the following further orders in the premises, that "Charles Grover be allowed \$40.00 for extra services on court house and \$5.00 for the use of the new court house during the December term of the Circuit Court for the year 1836." It was further ordered "that the agent of the county pay Grover, Turner and Evans the balance due them for building the court house as soon as they deliver the keys." Subsequently, at the March session, 1837, the county agent reported that he had paid to Grover, Turner and Evans \$375.75, the balance due them for building the new court house, and to Barnes and Horniday for painting \$115.00, and to H. Foland for viewing painting \$1.50, making a total balance on account of the court house \$474.25. At the same time the sheriff was directed to sell the old frame court house at public auction in the town of Noblesville on Saturday, the 25th day of March, 1837, for one-half the purchase money, in three, and the remainder in six months from the day of sale. At the May session, 1838, the county agent was ordered, out of the funds in his hands, to furnish the court room with a bench for the judges, boxes for the jurors, seats, stands and other necessary furniture. Finally, at the November session of the same year, Joseph Nichols was allowed \$1.00 for making out a specification for the new court room, which completed the court house.

Bridges.

As a part of the road system of the county, early in the fifties the Board of Commissioners caused to be erected a wooden bridge across White River at Noblesville. A wooden bridge was also, by order of the board, constructed across White River at Strawtown. A bridge, by order of the board, had been constructed across Fall Creek. Two wooden bridges were constructed across Stony Creek. A wooden bridge had long before that been constructed across Cicero Creek, on the Lafayette road. Some time after the erection of the first bridge across the river at Noblesville a flood came. The river was deep and swift, carrying with it a large amount of drift wood. The middle pier of this bridge was struck by drift wood and knocked out of place, making the bridge unsafe. By order of the county board repairs were made, so that the people could again use the bridge. Soon after this the bridge was swept away by high water and the people for some time had no means of crossing at times of high water except by canoe and ferry boat.

The Strawtown wooden bridge stood and did service for the people at that point for a long time, when it was swept away by an ice gorge.

At a special session of the Board of Commissioners, held on the 12th day of June, 1862, the board ordered that a bridge be built over Fall Creek on the Greenfield and Noblesville State Road, and appropriated \$550.00

for the purpose. John Burk was appointed to superintend the work. The bridge was to be 120 feet long. The contract to build this bridge was let to Williams, Giger & Co. At the September session of the board for the year 1863 George L. Haworth and others presented a petition asking for a new bridge over Cicero Creek at the crossing of the Noblesville and Lafayette State Road, which petition was granted and the bridge constructed. At the same session, 1864, upon petition filed, the board ordered that a survey and plans be submitted for a bridge over Stony Creek, on the Noblesville and Pendleton Road. Elijah Cottingham was directed to make such survey and plans, with an estimate of the cost of the same. At a special session of the board, held in September, the contract for this bridge was let to Williams, Durfee, Stoops & Giger for \$325.34.

Peru Railroad.

After the completion of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, thereby connecting Indianapolis and the Ohio River, the subject of building a railroad from Indianapolis to Peru began to be agitated. There was much opposition to the proposed work. Some very peculiar notions were entertained. One class of men said if this road is built there will no longer be work for our people who have been making a living by hauling produce to the Ohio River, and goods from the Ohio River to this

county. Another class said: "It will destroy the business of the tavern keepers." Another class said it would take all that a man's wheat would bring at the Ohio River to pay the railroad company for hauling it. Others said the scheme was a visionary one and could never be carried out. Notwithstanding this opposition, a company was formed and named the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad Company. In 1846 a charter was granted to this company. The first meeting was held in Peru in 1847. At this meeting about \$500.00 was subscribed and taken in stock. General T. A. Morris, of Indianapolis, was employed to run the line and make estimates preliminary to commencing the work. Other meetings were held along the line. Individuals subscribed stock, and shortly after all the counties between Peru and Marion County had subscribed as counties. The work was commenced at the south end and the road made, after wonderful difficulties and the exhaustion of financial resources had been overcome, up to Noblesville as a flat-bar road. Among the most active friends of this road was W. J. Holman, to whose untiring perseverance, more than to any one man, is the country indebted for this valuable thoroughfare. When other men were in despair Holman asserted his belief to be that the road would be built and would be a great benefit to the people of this county.

About the time the road had been completed to Noblesville the company placed some mortgages upon the

road. This finally brought them into court, and as usual in such cases, the wreckers came and took the thing in. This left the Hoosier road-builders out and gave them time to consult as to what they would do about it.

Incidental to the action had by the counties along the line, appertaining to a development of the real interest felt by the people in the proposed enterprise, Hamilton County, through her commissioners, at their June session, 1848, "ordered that the sum of thirty cents on each \$100.00 be levied for railroad purposes; also fifty cents on each poll for railroad purposes; also one and one-fourth cents on each acre of land for railroad purposes," all ostensibly for the benefit of the Peru & Indianapolis road, as shown by the subsequent action of the board. At their September session in the same year Elijah Cottingham was authorized to vote the proxy of the board at the annual election of officers for the road, held at Dayton, O., as the representative of 400 shares of stock held by the county in the road, the levy ordered as above being made to create a fund for the payment of such stock. In furtherance of this object, on behalf of the county, the board at the same session ordered that the auditor of this county be authorized and required to issue to the president and directors of the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad Company, in payment of the county subscription to the capital stock of said company, at such time as the president

and engineer of said road may require, county orders in the denomination of two, three and five dollars each, in the proportion of one-third each, any amount not to exceed \$2,400.00, and the "said auditor is hereby directed and required to take a receipt for the amount so issued and delivered, and that he report the same to the next session of the board."

The board also ordered that the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad Company be permitted to use the Indianapolis State Road, provided, however, that they leave a sufficient amount of said road in good repair for passage.

At the December session, 1848, the board petitioned the Legislature for authority to borrow money at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent. to purchase bonds of the company in unlimited amounts, running from one to fifteen years. Thomas T. Butler was appointed an agent to draft and issue bonds in the name of the county amounting to \$16,000.00 for railroad purposes, drawing interest at any rate not exceeding 10 per cent., conditioned, however, upon the passage of the law for which the board had petitioned the Legislature. The bonds so contemplated to be issued were to be offered first to citizens of Hamilton County, then, if unable to dispose of them to these parties, to the citizens of any other county in the State, and for the payment of these bonds so issued and placed on the market the stock of the county in such railroad was

pledged, none of said bonds being payable in less than five years, the county reserving the right to draw them in at any time, interest in no case to be paid in advance. In the meantime Mr. Butler resigned the trust reposed in him and John D. Stephenson was appointed in his stead.

The Legislature having legalized and confirmed the proposed action of the board, the county was authorized to borrow money not to exceed \$50,000.00, the interest not to exceed 10 per cent. per annum, for railroad purposes. At the June session, 1849, the agent appointed to sell bonds reported the sale of bond No. 1 at 8 per cent. for \$250.00 and bonds Nos. 3 and 4 for \$100.00 each to John Stalker; bond No. 5 at 10 per cent. for \$300.00 to John Manlove on loan for fifteen years of \$200.00, \$100.00 of which was paid, the other \$100.00 to be paid when the bond was issued. It was reported also at the same time that \$1,475, the aggregate of said bonds, had been paid over to the railroad company. The agent was also authorized to borrow any sum not exceeding \$4,000.00, \$2,000.00 payable in eight months and \$2,000.00 in one year. At the same session the board ordered a further levy of thirty cents on \$100.00 for railroad purposes. The following is the form of bond adopted at the December session, 1849, by the county board to secure the loan above proposed for railroad purposes:

\$100.00. HAMILTON COUNTY, INDIANA.
LOAN FOR STOCK IN PERU & INDIANAPOLIS
RAILROAD.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,
That there is due or bearer one hundred dollars
from the County of Hamilton, in the State of Indiana,
payable in years from the first Monday in July,
1849, with interest at the rate of per cent. per an-
num, payable on the first Monday in July annually at
the office of the treasurer of said county, in Noblesville,
where the principal will also be paid, this bond being
issued for a loan of the amount thereof to said county,
as authorized by an act of the General Assembly of the
State of Indiana, entitled "an act to authorize the com-
missioners of Hamilton, Miami and Tipton counties to
borrow money," approved January 5, 1849; and for the
redemption and payment of this bond, both principal
and interest, as above stipulated, the faith of said
County of Hamilton and the stock of the Peru & Indi-
anapolis Railroad Company is irrevocably pledged.

Witness, etc.

Work was begun at the southern end of the road,
and in two years afterward twenty-one miles of the
road were completed to Noblesville. The track was
laid to Peru in 1854. In 1871 the road was finished
from Peru to Michigan City and the cars were run
through for the first time in that year.

The board at their June session, in 1852, ordered
that the auditor issue one order in the sum of
\$876.66 2-3 for the redemption of the railroad bonds

numbering from 80 to 87, inclusive, pursuant to the conditions of the bonds, reserving the right of the county to redeem the outstanding bonds at any time.

At a special session in November, 1853, the Peru & Indianapolis road asked the repeal of that part of the original order specifying that "the county shall elect to surrender to said company such obligations and assume the payment of the interest that shall accrue after such election and the principal when the same shall become due and payable on said bonds, the stock to become absolute in favor of the county, but until such election and assumption the counties have the right to hold such as security for the performance of certain stipulations on the part of the railroad company not entitling the county to any dividends, but to have a voice in the elections, etc." The railroad asked to have the same rescinded because of said railroad consolidating with the Marion & Indianapolis Railroad by order of the board of directors, to take effect January 1st, 1853. "Whereupon said board declare that if said railroad will execute additional bonds to the County of Hamilton for the performance of payment of the last issue of bonds, \$2,000.00, numbering from 10 to 29, thereby releasing the county forever from the payment of said bonds, they will grant the request."

Afterward, at the December session, 1853, the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad Company gave bond to the county in the penal sum of \$40,000.00 to secure pay-

ment of bonds issued by the county and delivered to the railroad company to sell and assist in the construction of said railroad, said bonds numbering from 10 to 29, the railroad paying interest on said bonds when due. And the agent of the county was ordered, in lieu, to surrender to said railroad company the last issue of bonds, numbering from 10 to 29, inclusive, each for \$1,000.00, in all \$20,000. The bonds numbered from 1 to 9, inclusive, provided for at the September session, 1860, were, at the special session, 1861, ordered to be paid out of any fund in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Prior to the organization of this railroad company and subsequent to the general inflow of new settlers into the county, the price of grain had fallen to a very low figure. Corn sold as low as eighteen cents; wheat, as has already been shown, sold at the Ohio River as low as thirty-seven and one-half cents. The price of wheat and corn about the time this charter was granted began to go up. The price of wheat went up to \$1.00, or nearly so, before the road was completed. Many of the friends of the road attributed the rise in price to the proposed railroad. This was not true, for the reason that the prices rose at the Ohio and Wabash rivers.

WATER COURSES

White River, as has already been stated, crosses the east line of Hamilton County northeast of Noblesville

at Perkinsville, passing through the county and out of it a little west of south. When Hamilton County was first settled it was believed by the early pioneers that White River would be navigated by small steamers as far up as the east line of the county. It was soon discovered that the flatboat was as large a boat as the depth of the water would admit.

In 1823 John Conner finished the first mill built upon this stream in Hamilton County. The capacity of this mill was sufficient to supply the needs of the people. Both corn and wheat were ground. A fair article of flour was turned out. A sawmill was subsequently added to the grist mill, also a carding machine. Prior to the erection of this machine the pioneer mothers and their daughters had carded their wool into rolls by means of the hand cards. This mill did service until about the year 1850.

About the same time the Conner mill was built John Foster built a mill on White River five miles above Noblesville. At that time nothing but corn was ground. Foster sold his mill to John Stoops. It was afterwards known as the Schryock mill. During Schryock's ownership of the mill a sawmill was added. From Schryock the mill passed into the hands of Conner & Stephenson. During the freshet of 1874 the mill was washed away and part of the dam washed out. It was rebuilt, however, and finally passed into the hands of W. W. Conner, who added a carding machine to the property.

In 1827 a man by the name of Stephens built a mill on White River above Strawtown at what is now known as the Shepard farm. This property passed from Mr. Stephens in an early day to Kemp, from which time it was known as the Kemp mill. A distillery and carding machine were added by Kemp. This property was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt.

Pipe Creek.

This stream is crossed by the east line of Hamilton County between the village of Aroma and White River. It cuts off a small portion of territory lying north of White River and empties into White River between the east line of the county and Strawtown. No mills or machinery of any kind were at any time erected upon this stream.

Duck Creek.

This stream crosses the east line of Hamilton County at or near Pleasant Hill meeting house and empties into White River near Strawtown. Three mills were erected in an early day on this stream. They were what were called corn crackers. One of these mills was at or near the Peck farm. Another was situated on what is now known as the Couden farm near Strawtown. The third was near Aroma.

Bear Creek.

This stream crosses the north line of the county

near the range line. It empties into Duck Creek before that stream reaches White River. At certain seasons of the year Bear Creek affords a good deal of water, but it has never been utilized as motive power for the running of machinery.

Cicero Creek.

This stream crosses the north line of the county about one mile east of the old Peru & Indianapolis Railroad at Atlanta. Its course is a little west of south. It empties into White River about a mile and a half below Noblesville. In an early day George Tucker built a sawmill and corn cracker on this stream not very far south of the north line of the county. Jacob Crull built a similar mill farther south. This mill was afterward known as the Gascho mill. A mill was built on this creek near Cicero. These small mills, together with the sawmills on White River and possibly Cool Creek, did a thriving business for a number of years. Lumber was hauled on wagons from the Tucker and Gascho mills to Noblesville as late as the year 1850. The lumber sawed at the mills spoken of, for which a market could not be found in Hamilton County, was sold to the people of Indianapolis. This was done by rafting the lumber down the creeks and White River to Broad Ripple, where the rafts passed into the canal, and from that point to Indianapolis. William Neal, of Cicero, was, between the years of 1840 and 1850, largely engaged in this business.

Cicero Creek derived its name from the following circumstance: One Mr. McLaughlin surveyed the land in that vicinity. He had a son named Cicero, who was with the party. This son undertook to drink water from the creek and in so doing fell into the creek. His father then and there named the creek Cicero Creek, and it has borne that name ever since.

Cool Creek.

This creek and the mills situate upon it have been heretofore described. The same may be said of Williams Creek.

Fall Creek.

This stream crosses the east line of the county some distance north of the southeast corner of the county. It passes over a portion of the southeast part of Fall Creek Township and out of the county near the lands now owned by C. W. Edwards. The mills receiving their motive power from this creek have been described. The first settlement made in Fall Creek Township was made on either side of this stream.

Stony Creek.

This stream crosses the east county line east of Noblesville and a little south of Fishersburg. The general course of this stream is from east to west. It empties into White River about a mile and a quarter below Noblesville.

In 1821 John Foster built a mill on this stream about a mile and a quarter above its mouth. It was what was called a corn cracker. This mill passed from Mr. Foster to the hands of Mr. Betts. During the time Mr. Betts owned the mill it was improved so that wheat was ground and a hand bolt was attached. From Mr. Betts the mill passed to Philip Hair, who built a large mill a few rods below the old log mill, but used the same dam. Hair sold the property to William Stoops, and at his death, or soon thereafter, it passed from his heirs to Henry Dill.

Hinkle Creek.

This stream rises in the northwest part of the county and flows to the southeast and empties into Cicero Creek above Noblesville some distance. This is a small stream. In an early day it furnished the motive power for a mill. This was a corn cracker and was known as the Cook mill.

Little Eagle Creek.

Has been described. The only mill upon it was the corn cracker owned by Ephraim Stout.

Early Newspapers.

L. H. Emmons, a practical printer, of Eastern birth, came to Noblesville in the year 1835 and immediately commenced the publication of a newspaper called the "Newspaper," the first number of which was issued

January 12th, 1836. It was neutral in politics. The paper was printed on an 18x24-inch sheet, or four 12x14-inch pages, and was a fine specimen of the typographical art in that day, and would compare favorably with the appearance presented by the better class of newspapers printed at a much later date. It was a neat, comely sheet and the make-up of original and selected matter, was above the average. The patronage was not large and the enterprise was not a paying one, hence it yielded to the pressure of circumstances and the publication was suspended on the 22d of March, 1838. In the course of time it was revived by F. M. Scott, who continued its publication for several months with indifferent success, when finally it ceased to be issued. In the meantime Mr. Emmons had gone away, but returned again to Noblesville in 1842 and commenced the publication of the little "Western." It was a four-page paper also, with four columns to the page, the size being 14x24 inches, and was Democratic in politics. A file of this paper is still in existence and is well preserved, commencing with the issue of June 4th, 1842, and ending with the issue of January 25th, 1845. It was published weekly. At about the latter date Mr. Emmons was appointed to a clerkship in Washington and held the position during the four years succeeding. Upon his return to Noblesville, by the way of Parkersburg, Va., to Lawrenceburg, Ind., he was attacked with the cholera and died in a few days after his arrival at Noblesville.

During the absence of Mr. Emmons the publication of the paper was temporarily suspended. Subsequently, however, Peter C. Lawyer, J. T. Cox and F. M. Randal were engaged in the control of the paper. In August, 1854, the "Noblesville News" having been previously published by F. M. Randal, was purchased by J. R. Gray and J. W. Evans, who changed the name to "The Hoosier Patriot" and continued the publication under that name for the succeeding six months during the excitement attending upon the action of Congress on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, when it was sold to H. W. Clark, Sr. He, in turn, continued to publish the paper for some time under the same name. It then passed into other hands and was subsequently published under the name of "The True Whig" by L. E. Rumrell and by Rumrell & Hardy for a series of years. Some time in 1862 Hardy & Clark became the owners. In the fall of 1862 it passed into the hands of S. K. Christy, who a few weeks later changed the name to "The White River Clipper," the first number of which appeared in September of that year. Under the administration of Mr. Christy the size of the paper was increased to seven columns, in 1865, which was maintained for several years.

The Common School Fund.

In the year 1785 the Congress of the United States passed a resolution setting apart one square mile in each township in the Northwest Territory to be applied

in the maintenance of public schools in such territories. This resolution was affirmed by Congress in 1787 and became a law. Under the provisions of this law one square mile in each township, when the lands of Hamilton County composed a part, was surveyed and set apart as school land and was not sold by the State. Under this law the portion of such school lands belonging to this county came under the control of the County Commissioners. The law provided that when the voters of the township where the school section was situated, by a majority vote, should decide in favor of a sale of such lands, they should be sold to the highest bidder. When this vote was taken the Board of Commissioners sold the land and the proceeds were credited to the seminary fund.

The State Constitution of 1816 and the laws passed while it was in force made ample provisions for the advancement of education. These laws were not, however, compulsory. It was for the people to determine what steps should be taken, so that little advance was made.

Prior to the year 1840 our winter schools were taught by the sons of the pioneers, and our summer schools by their daughters. After the date last named school teachers from the Eastern States came to this county and taught some of our schools. They were practical teachers, and the methods of teaching were greatly improved. Many of the pioneer fathers, how-

ever, thought more of clearing and improving their lands than they did of the education of their children. Then there was a prevailing opinion that it was only necessary to teach their sons reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic to the double rule of three, and that it was only necessary to teach their daughters to read, write and spell. So that not much advance was made in education under our old Constitution.

All fines and forfeitures collected were paid into the seminary fund. The principal of this fund could not be used for tuition, but was kept out at interest, and the interest distributed among the several townships.

In 1846, by order of the Board of Commissioners, a contract was let for the erection of a seminary building, to be paid for out of the principal of the seminary fund.

After the adoption of the new Constitution, as will be hereafter shown, all of the seminary fund was turned over to and became a part of the common school fund.

County Seminary Fund.

Pursuant to the provisions of an "act relating to county seminaries," approved January 31, 1824, it was made the duty of "the County Commissioners in their respective counties, at their first meetings after the passage of this act, to appoint some fit person as trustee of the county seminary for their respective counties," who should take an oath faithfully

to discharge the duties appertaining to such office, and also give bond payable to the State of Indiana, with two sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of double the amount, as near as may be, of the funds of the county seminary, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Section five of that act provided that "all fines which are now or may hereafter be directed by law to be paid for the use of a public seminary in each respective county shall be paid into the hands of the trustee thereof, any law to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding." In conformity with the foregoing provisions, it was made obligatory upon all officers and others to whom the afore-named elements of the fund were primarily paid, to faithfully account for and to pay over to the trustees so appointed any and all such funds under severe penalties for all failures so to do. It was made the duty of said trustees, also, annually to lay before the boards of county commissioners a complete statement of the situation of the funds belonging to their respective county seminaries, as a safeguard over the funds contemplated by the law-makers, to be carefully husbanded for the education of the coming generations. A further provision imposed upon such trustees the duty of annually, within the first twelve days of the session of the General Assembly, transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a certified list of all moneys by him received in conformity with the

provisions of this act, and annually exhibit a detailed account of the funds in his hands to the County Commissioners on the second day of their November term each and every year, which exhibit, with the approval or disapproval of the official conduct of the trustee, by said Board of Commissioners, indorsed thereon, was required to be forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on or before the first Monday of December, annually. As a means, also, of accumulating said funds it was made the duty of such trustees to loan all moneys paid to them, as such, for the term of one year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, taking bond and good freehold security therefor, payable to themselves and their successors in office.

To incorporate a board of seminary trustees it was necessary, first, that the qualified voters of the several townships of the county should manifest their desire in that direction by electing for each such township a representative trustee, who should give bond and qualify. A majority of such township trustees, having thus qualified, were vested with powers and liabilities similar to other corporations, and subject to the peculiar object of their organization, and the limitations, restrictions and directions of the General Assembly. Such corporate body was under the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, while the county trustee first named was under the jurisdiction of the county board.

Pursuant to the foregoing statutory provisions,

John D. Stephenson, clerk of the Circuit Court, at the May session of the county board for the year 1824, made return of the amount of fines assessed in the Circuit Court for the judicial year ending May 1st, 1824, amounting to \$7.00, which was to be paid to the trustee to be appointed for that purpose. At the March session, 1825, John D. Stephenson was appointed by the board such seminary trustee, as required by the first section of the act above referred to. The accumulations of the county seminary fund were not great during the early period of the county's history; the amount was not enough, indeed, to induce any steps to be taken toward the appropriation of grounds or the erection of buildings suitable for the purpose contemplated by the Legislature in the preparation of a law whereby their children might secure the advantages of a liberal education at home. Within a reasonable time, however, after the local machinery had been put in motion, and the attention of the community had been drawn from the study of organic economy, this necessary addendum to the formulation of a county jurisdiction became the subject of deliberate consideration. Accordingly, at the November session, 1830, of the Board of Commissioners lot No. 1, in square 7, in the Town of Noblesville, was donated by the county for the use of the Hamilton County Seminary and a common school. Subsequently at the January session, 1832, John D. Stephenson was reappointed trustee of the county seminary fund for

one year from that date. He resigned, however, at the following March session and Albert B. Cole was appointed in his stead. In 1833, at the January session of the Board of Commissioners, the trustee filed a report of the condition of the county seminary fund, of which the following is an abstract:

Received of John D. Stephenson in notes for money loaned by him.....	\$ 66 60
Received from same after deducting \$1.61 com- mission allowed	93 44
Received of C. Mallory, funds in his hands as treasurer of county	9 00
Received of justices of the peace for fines as- sessed and collected.....	14 25
Received of Clerk Hamilton Circuit Court for fines assessed and collected.....	3 00
Received of Clerk Hamilton Circuit Court for 20 per cent. on estray animals.....	5 60
Received for interest accrued on money loaned	5 97
<hr/>	
Total	\$197 86
Trustee's commission deducted	1 13
<hr/>	
Balance	\$196 73
Amount loaned at 6 per cent.....	\$195 86
Balance on hand	87
<hr/>	
Total amount of fund.....	\$200 23

The above report having been filed and accepted, the board reappointed A. B. Cole as trustee of that fund. He continued in that position until January, 1836, and was then succeeded by J. G. Burns, who, in turn, was succeeded by H. W. Clark at the January session, 1837. Mr. Clark was reappointed in January, 1838, and remained in office until the March session of the board, 1842, at which time T. T. Butler was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Butler was again appointed in the March term, 1843, and served during that and the succeeding year, when the statute of 1843 took effect.

The county board took the necessary preliminary steps toward securing a suitable tract of ground in the vicinity of Noblesville, whereon to erect a county seminary building. Pursuant to the provisions of that statute, the county board, at its June session, 1844, appointed Earl S. Stone, with instructions to purchase a suitable tract of land in the name of the State of Indiana, for the purpose of erecting a seminary, also directing the auditor to give a draft in payment out of any moneys in his hands belonging to the seminary fund. And, "whereas, it is the intention of this board to build a county seminary, the auditor is ordered to collect the seminary fund in and reserve it from loan, to the end that it might be in readiness when needed for such purpose."

• At the same session Minor Mallory, Albert B. Cole

and George Simpson were appointed a committee to procure suitable plans with estimates of the cost for a county seminary building, and report the same for consideration at a subsequent session. Afterward Prof. Samuel K. Hashour, an eminent educator of the State and a successful practical teacher, submitted to the board a plan for such building, which was duly considered. Again, at the September session, 1846, J. Elder, an architect and builder of Indianapolis, submitted further plans and specifications, for which he was allowed \$10.00. The board thereupon ordered that an advertisement be inserted in the Indiana State Sentinel at Indianapolis, giving notice that proposals would be received on Friday after the first Monday in December following, to construct a county seminary building according to the plans and specifications on file in the auditor's office. Accordingly, at the December session, 1846, the following proposals were submitted: John D. Cottingham, Thomas J. Lindsey and Joseph Bauchert proposed to erect the building for \$2,089, William Bauchert proposed to erect the building for \$1,993.50, and for \$2,100.00 he would build and furnish it with window shutters. Isaac Williams, Thomas W. Leonard and John Fisher would build it for \$2,100.00. Suel Wylls proposed to build it for \$2,050.91. After a careful examination and comparison of these several proposals, the contract was finally let to William Bauchert as the lowest bidder, all things considered. The build-

ing was to be of brick, 32x45 feet and two stories high, the first story ten feet and the second twelve feet. The building progressed slowly and was not entirely completed in the fall of 1850. Hence, at the session of the board held in December of that year Jesse Lutz, T. T. Butler, John T. Cox, John D. Stephenson, A. B. Cole and John G. Burns were appointed seminary trustees to receive the building and take charge of the same, as provided by law. The last two named held their office but one year, the statute requiring that one-third of the number first appointed should go out of office every year and their places be filled by new appointments. These trustees were appointed under the requirements of section 31 of the statutory provisions relating to the management of county seminaries, which reads: "Whenever said board shall have erected such building and shall determine to organize a county seminary therein, they shall appoint six citizens of the county, who shall constitute a board of trustees for said seminary." The next section provides that "the said trustees shall all be a body corporate and politic, and shall elect one of their own body as president, and shall have power to appoint a clerk, such president and clerk being removable at the pleasure of the board of trustees." It was the duty of the board to employ all teachers and determine the course of instruction to be pursued, fix the compensation of the teachers so employed and of the clerk of the board, appropriate for the payment of such

teachers and clerk and other incidental expenses, the tuition fees and such part of the principal and interest of the seminary fund as the Board of County Commissioners might designate and set apart for that purpose. It was the duty also of the County Commissioners to exercise jurisdiction in all matters relating to the seminaries of their respective counties, and take cognizance of supervision, and inquire into the management of the seminary affairs.

At the September session, 1851, the board appointed Joseph M. Mallory to examine the county seminary building, compare the work with the plans and specifications and receive the same off the hands of William Bauchert, the contractor, if said contract had been fully complied with. The board then, at the December session, 1851, appointed another board of seminary trustees, consisting of John G. Burns, Jesse Lutz, T. T. Butler, A. B. Cole, J. M. Mallory and David Moss, the two first to serve one year, the two second to serve two years and the two last to serve three years. After considerable delay the board, at the September session, 1852, appointed A. B. Cole to receive the seminary off the hands of the contractor, William Bauchert, and cause it to be completed according to the contract, and to keep the same in repair at the expense of the patrons of the school then in progress. From that time forward the building was generally occupied. It was situated on South Tenth Street, where the Second Ward school building now stands.

The legislative body of this State convened for the first time after the adoption of the new Constitution in 1851. Article viii of the Constitution of Indiana provides for the creation of the common school fund.

As early as the year 1833 the examination of teachers was provided for by law. The enumeration of children of school age and for school purposes had also been provided for. Legislation since the acts of 1852 has all been had with a view to perfecting the common school system and to increase the school fund. County superintendents have been provided for. Discretionary power has been lodged with the several township trustees in the erection of school buildings and so on, so that there is now no doubt as to the stability of the school system.

Asylum for Poor.

Prior to the year 1846 the poor of the county were kept by various persons throughout the county, and the keeping paid for by the Board of Commissioners. At that date no buildings had been erected in which they could be kept. At the March session of the board in the year 1846 the board contracted with Abner B. Jones for the erection of a double log cabin to be used as an asylum for the poor. This cabin contained two rooms, each ten feet in the clear, eight-foot story, made of round logs scutched down inside, rough plank floor, clapboard roof, one door and one window to each

room. Mr. Jones received for constructing and finishing this building \$24.00. At the same session of the board Jesse Fisher was employed by the board as superintendent of the poor for one year, Jesse Fisher to have the buildings on eighty acres of land free of rent and to board, clothe and lodge the poor, on an average of seven persons, at and for the price of \$300.00 per year, payable quarterly, the board to furnish the rooms used by the paupers.

At the June session of the board, in 1846, the superintendent made and filed his first report, showing that he had at that time in his charge eight paupers. Five of those he received from the overseer of the poor of Clay Township, April 21st, 1846. The sixth pauper he received from the overseer of White River Township on the 4th of May, 1846. The seventh was received on May 4th, 1846, from the overseer of Wayne Township. The eighth was received from the overseer of Noblesville Township. This report shows that the overseer up to that date had received from the county for the use of the poor four straw beds, four bedsteads, four cords, two feather beds, four blankets, eight pillows, ten pillow cases, twelve sheets, four comforts, twelve chairs and one chamber. The overseer's report showed that for the accommodation of the poor in his charge he needed one more room and two more chambers.

From time to time improvements suggested by the experiences of the day were made, tending to remodel

the plans of buildings and the domestic affairs of the institution, until in the course of years, radical changes became a necessity. At the March term of the Commissioners' Court, in 1852, a plan was adopted for a county asylum, and a contract let for the construction of such building on the poor farm for the sum of \$1,366.00, of which sum he was allowed the one-third part in advance. William Bauchert was the successful bidder. Subsequently, at the December session, 1856, a series of rules and regulations consisting of thirteen was adopted by the board, prescribing the manner, style and conduct of all occupants, including the duties of the superintendent. William Bragg was reappointed superintendent of the asylum for the poor, subject to the regulations aforesaid. A special session of the board met on the 3d day of July, 1857, called for the purpose of receiving bids for the erection of an asylum for the poor. After a comparison of the specifications and bids for the purpose, the contract was awarded to John Fisher for building the walls; to Eli Giger, A. Giger, Daniel Reedy and Isaac Williams for the carpenter work and painting, and to Thomas J. Lindsey for plastering the same. The building was of brick, twenty-eight feet front by thirty-two feet back; the front twenty-eight feet by sixteen feet back, two stories high; the remaining portion back to be one story high.

At the special session of September 19, 1857, upon examination, the walls erected by John Fisher were re-

ceived from him, and at the regular December session of that year the work of plastering was accepted as satisfactory at the price of \$151.00.

At the same session the board purchased of A. H. Conner eighty acres of land which adjoined the eighty-acre tract then owned by the county. No additional improvements were made for a number of years thereafter.

CHAPTER X.

The Townships.

Delaware Township.

In 1822 Joel Brooks, Peter Wise, Michael Wise, Silas Moffit, John Deer, Aquilla Cross, Benjamin Mendenhall, John S. Heaton and Joseph Eller entered land in this township. In the year 1823 they erected cabins upon the lands entered and with their families occupied the same. Thomas Baron came in 1823. He was followed in 1824 by Daniel Heaton and Thomas Morris, who were followed in 1825 by Abraham Williams and Captain Throckmorton. In 1826 came George Metsker and Thomas West; in 1827 David Dawson and Dorothy Heady; John Kinzer and David Kinzer in 1828, and in 1831 William Slater, Alexander Mills,

Isaac Ballenger, William West, Samuel Carey, John Phelps and Eli Phelps; in 1832, James Williamson, John Green, William McElvaine, Alexander Bovard, Isaac Jessup, Peter West and Joseph Green; in 1833, Samuel Hockett, William Murphy, John A. Shaffer, Sylvanus Carey, William Fultz and Humphrey Irwin. New settlers continued to arrive until 1836, at which time about all the Government land had been taken up. Those who first settled in this township selected lands near White River on both sides thereof. They joined hands in the erection of buildings and rolling logs and in all work that the pioneer was unable to do with his own forces.

The river divided this settlement, but communication was kept up, when the river could not be crossed on horseback, by means of the old canoe.

These people came to this country for the purpose of making homes for themselves and families. They soon began to petition the Board of Commissioners of the county for the location of roads. They usually asked for the location of roads connecting points of interest to them, and as a rule asked that they be laid out over the most suitable lands. This meant that the viewers should avoid, as far as possible, wet, swampy lands and ponds, which were at that time numerous.

For work done in those early days by one settler for another in the way of erecting buildings, rolling logs and like work, no account was kept and no charges

made. These people had no pasture for their stock except what was found in the woods. The rule was to fence in the cleared lands for the protection of crops and turn all stock into the woods.

The settlers on the east side of the river did their milling, as a rule, at the Betts mill on Stony Creek. On the west side of the river they had their grinding done at the Conner mill on White River. For a number of years these pioneers raised but little upon their farms to sell. Their purpose in the early days was to raise a sufficient amount to supply the needs of the family. They were all, or nearly all, good hunters and trappers. The woods were full of wild game, which belonged to all alike. The skins taken by hunting and trapping were at all times salable, and in this way they managed to get along fairly well.

A man by the name of Bruitt had located in the south part of this township on the west side of the river before these settlers came. He had a small stock of such goods and trinkets as was usually kept in store for the Indian trade. He bought all kinds of furs. The little trading these people did in those days they did at Bruitt's trading post, at Conner's trading post, and, after Conner's store was opened, at Noblesville, they did their trading there.

The wolves were very plentiful and were very bold and troublesome, frequently coming near to the buildings and picking up pigs and lambs and carrying them

off. They sometimes attacked young calves, so that the pioneers, in addition to the vast amount of hard work to be done, were compelled to be on the watch for these and other wild beasts. The wolves were shot to death whenever and wherever found. They were also caught in traps. In fact, a regular fight was made against them with a view to their extermination. In these respects, however, this neighborhood did not differ from other neighborhoods in the county.

The following is a partial list of the persons who settled in this township from the year 1825 to the year 1836: James Heady, George Medsker, Thomas West, David Dawson, Dorothy Heady, John Kinzer, Jacob Kinzer, William Slater, Alexander Mills, Isaac Ballenger, William West, Samuel Carey, John Phelps, Eli Phelps, James Wilkinson, John Green, William McClain, Alexander Bovard, Sylvanus Carey, Humphrey Irwin, Isaac Jessup, David Redwine, Ebenezer Osborn, Elijah Brock, William Roberts, James Farley, Reuben Stinson, George Kirkendall, Moses Mills, John Darrah, Jacob Faucett, John Demoret. The above named persons settled in various parts of the township. James Farley settled in the southwest corner; Williamson settled near him. A school house was built on Mr. Farley's land and a cemetery laid off not far from the school house. The school house and the cemetery were called respectively the Farley school house and the Farley cemetery. In an early day Mr. Farley laid off

and set apart several acres of his land to be used as a park for deer. This park was surrounded by a high rail fence. Mr. Farley was very proud of his deer park, and maintained it for a long time. The first school in this township was established in 1830 in a cabin on the land of Abraham Williams. This was a subscription school. In 1832 a school house was erected and a Mr. Lynch was employed to teach. This was a subscription school also. The Farley school house was built in 1837. Johnson Farley was the first teacher in this school house. About this time there was a school in a log cabin on the land of George Wise. Joseph Gore taught this school. These schools were all subscription schools.

About the year 1830 religious services were held on the east side of the river at the house of Dorothy Heady by Rev. Ray, of the M. E. Church. The Friends' Church, near Carmel, is in Dalaware Township, but the membership is made up of people from both Clay and Delaware. A description of this church will appear elsewhere. Hezekiah Smith, a local preacher of the M. E. Church, held religious services at private houses on the west side of the river as early as 1836. He was followed by W. D. Rooker, who was also a local preacher. In the year 1838 a class was organized, of which he acted as leader for a number of years. The meetings were held in the Farley school house until 1852. In that year a house was built on section 33 and was called

White Chapel, and is yet so called. The Carmel M. E. Church will be noticed in connection with Carmel.

Silas Moffit erected a brick house on his land in 1827. William Wilkinson built a brick house in the same or the next year on Cool Creek, now owned by one of the children of W. W. Rooker, deceased. Both of said houses are well preserved. The Moffit house is now owned by one of Silas's sons. The title to the Moffit land has never changed hands. It came to the present owner by partition after the death of Silas in 1832.

W. D. Rooker erected a grist mill on Cool Creek. It received its motive power from that stream. Its capacity was limited, but was equal to the wants of the settlement. He subsequently added a saw to the machinery. The settlers began to tear down their log cabins and build frame buildings in their stead. Mr. Rooker did a thriving lumber business. Amasa Bond succeeded Rooker. Peter Wise and son succeeded Bond. Wise & Son operated the mill for a time, when it was abandoned. William Wilkinson erected a saw-mill on Cool Creek in 1840. It was west of the brick house built by him. He afterward added two rims of burrs, one for wheat and one for corn. The flour ran into a box in which it was carried to the bolter, which was operated by hand. Mr. Wilkinson afterward built a better mill on the same site. Mr. Wilkinson came from Pennsylvania. He carried a cross-cut saw with

him to this county. He also carried a pack made up of goods carried in those days by the pack peddlers. From the sales made on this trip he derived in the way of profit a sufficient amount of money to defray his expenses.

Noblesville Township.

The first settlement made in this township was at Horseshoe Prairie, a little west of south from Noblesville. This settlement has been fully described. There were a few persons settled in an early day a little east of north of Noblesville. Among them were Popejoy, Leaming and Potter. In the immediate vicinity of Noblesville no settlement was made until the land had been surveyed and was ready for entry. A few of those who first came and settled near Noblesville have been noticed. We note others in this connection. The Dale family was somewhat numerous. They all settled near to Noblesville. The Stoops family, with its many connections, were early settlers. As many as four different families bearing the name of Cottingham were early settlers. Many members of these several families subsequently became identified with Noblesville as merchants and mechanics and assisted in its development.

In 1824 Stephen Wall came to this neighborhood from Fayette County, Indiana. He settled a half-mile east of Noblesville on what is now known as the Conrad farm. An incident in his career is worthy of note. On the evening of the twelfth day after leaving Fayette

County he crossed Fall Creek at what is now known as the bridge across Fall Creek on the Noblesville and Greenfield Road. Soon after crossing the creek he came to a cabin and asked if he could be accommodated with lodging for the night. He was informed that he could spread his bed on the floor of the cabin. He learned before leaving the cabin that the name of the man who lived in it was Bridge, the same man who one month later assisted in the murder of the Indians above Pendleton, and who was afterwards hanged for his crime.

The west side of Noblesville Township had no settlers until after the year 1830. About that time a cabin was built two miles west of Noblesville. A settlement was formed soon after by Walls, Carey, Metsker and a few others. But to the northwest all was woods and swamps. As late as 1830 the wolves came at night to the first hill west of town and frequently kept up their howling until late in the night.

Mr. Beaty came later than those I have mentioned. He bought from one of the Dales the land east of Noblesville and lived upon it until his death. John Gascho purchased this land from the Beaty heirs. Mr. Gascho, wife and family of nine children came in wagons from Lancaster County Pennsylvania. At the time of his death, or before that time, he owned 600 acres of land. He and his sons were all good farmers. East from Noblesville, on the Pendleton road, the Gaschos own

the land from the corporation limit on either side of the road for a distance of very nearly two miles. These men were farmers and gave their entire attention to their business.

White River Township.

A settlement was formed as early as 1820 in what is now White River Township, extending from a point two miles below Strawtown to a point very near the east line of Hamilton County. This settlement was near the river and did not extend into the forest. The first persons who settled in this locality were John Shintaffer and a Mr. Bennett. Shintaffer built his cabin near the present site of Strawtown and Bennett built his cabin about two miles below Strawtown, near the river. Both of these men bought furs from the Indians, or rather, they received them in exchange for articles kept by them for sale. They were both called Indian traders. There was an Indian village not far from Strawtown at that time. On the 24th of September, 1822, Jesse McKay, Zenas Beckwith, William Dyer, John Collip, Henry Foland, Jesse H. Wood and Lambert Heath entered land near White River in White River Township. Some of these persons had built cabins upon the lands so entered by them before purchasing them and lived upon and improved the same to some extent. The exact date of their settlement is unknown to me. Zenas Beckwith built his first cabin near Strawtown before the land came into market. He

failed to enter the land at once, so it was entered by another person and Beckwith subsequently entered land further up the river. He was permitted to occupy his first cabin and have the use of his improvements for one year, which was all the compensation he received for his improvements. The cabins built by the pioneers in this settlement were of the same description as those built by the pioneers who settled near the Horseshoe Prairie, which have been described.

The first incident of note in this settlement was the fight between Shintaffer and the Indians, in which one Indian lost his life. The second incident was the killing of one Indian and Benjamin Fisher at Shintaffer's cabin. The third was the establishing of the first toll-gate in the county. A trace, or partially opened road, leading from Anderson to William Conner's, by the Indian village near Strawtown, crossed a creek some two or three miles above Strawtown. This creek was very difficult to cross. Horses and cattle would frequently stick fast in the mud. A squatter hunter and trapper built him a cabin near this point and built a bridge across this stream and demanded toll from all travelers passing that way. The travelers were as a rule land-seekers, and they paid the small fee rather than quarrel with the hunter.

The first school taught in White River Township was for this neighborhood and was taught by Amos Palmer in a cabin near Strawtown. The second school

was taught in the same place by the same teacher. The third school was taught in the neighborhood of William Dyer's, probably in the year 1826. These schools, as well as all others in the new settlements, were subscription schools, the teacher receiving from the parents of each pupil from one and a quarter to one and three-quarter dollars for his services. As a rule he boarded with the parents of the pupils alternately. Itinerant preachers occasionally passed through this neighborhood and were well received by the pioneers. Preaching services were held at the cabins.

These pioneers were all good marksmen and got most of their living from the spoils of the chase. Meat for the family was acquired thus and the skins and furs of animals, killed or caught in traps, were sold to traders in that line. The first mill built in White River Township was built in and for this neighborhood. It was built near Strawtown on Duck Creek, on what has been known lately as the Couden farm. It was called a corn cracker. The Kemp family, very early settlers in this township, built a mill on White River some distance above Strawtown, on what is now known as the Shepherd farm. This mill ground wheat and corn. A still-house was also built and operated in an early day by the Kemp family, also a sawmill, and subsequently a carding machine was added to the grist mill and still-house. Navigation on White River ended at this point.

There were numerous other persons who were early

settlers in this settlement. The family of Michael French, Mr. A. Johnson, two Friel families, a Mr. Peck and others. Elias Hoddy, a single man, came early. J. K. Leaming opened the first general store for this neighborhood, and Bicknell Cole the second. James Hughy opened the first grocery store, and he also sold liquors. The first tavern was kept by William Wallace. The first blacksmith was Robert Hoddy. The first death was the wife of Benoni Friel. The first marriage was Benoni Friel to the widow of Benjamin Fisher, the man killed by the Indians at Strawtown.

Zerias Beckwith built a two-story brick house on the land he entered in 1827. This house has been in continuous use ever since and is now in a good state of preservation. There is an old-fashioned bake-oven built into the kitchen. A barn built by Mr. Beckwith in 1824 is still standing and in good condition. A barn built in 1829 is also in a good state of preservation. This farm has never been transferred out of the family and is now owned and occupied by a granddaughter of Mr. Beckwith. This land was entered in 1822 or soon after. It is doubtful if another such case can be found in the county.

Dr. Amos Palmer, while teaching school at Strawtown, made his home with John Finch, four miles southeast of Noblesville. His habit was to leave the vicinity of the school house on Friday evening and Finch's on Sunday evening. On one occasion, there

being good moonlight, he left the Finches after night-fall. Palmer was making the trip on foot. The route was mainly through the woods. He followed a trace leading from the Finch place to Strawtown. This trace crossed Stony Creek near the north line of lands now owned by Charles Zeis. There were plenty of wolves and panthers in the woods and occasionally a bear, so Palmer secured a good stout stick before starting from Finch's. Soon after crossing Stony Creek he was suddenly attacked by a number of wolves. Although taken by surprise, he used his stick as best he could and succeeded in keeping them off of himself. He finally found a low limb upon a tree, which he believed he could reach by a vigorous leap. He made the effort and succeeded. He was for the time being safe, although the wolves made several attempts to reach him, but without success. How long he remained in this tree he could never tell. The welcome crack of the rifle and the barking of dogs gave him great comfort. The wolves on hearing the gun crack and the dogs bark left at once and Palmer was safe. To a party of hunters near by with their dogs Palmer owed his escape.

Benjamin Fisher settled on Government land in Hamilton County, Indiana, not far from the present site of Strawtown, in June, 1820. At this time John Shintaffer, with his family, lived in a log cabin near the present site of Strawtown. Shintaffer was a trader in a small way, mainly with the Indians, as there were but

few white people in the county. A man by the name of Bennett settled below Shintaffer about this time and he also did some trading. Both he and Shintaffer sold whisky and bought furs.

Shintaffer, probably for the purpose of drawing the trade of the white people, procured and hung a good grindstone, which was the only one in the neighborhood. There were at this time quite a number of roving bands of Indians in that vicinity and an Indian village northwest of Strawtown. Early in the spring of 1821 two or three Indians, possibly more, dropped in on Shintaffer and commenced trading and drinking. A quarrel ensued between one of the Indians and Shintaffer, resulting in a fight. Shintaffer got the better of the Indian and purposely or otherwise threw the Indian into the fire and held him there until he was so badly burned that he died. One of the other Indians and Shintaffer also fought, and this second Indian was also thrown into the fire and badly burned, but recovered.

In June, 1821, Benjamin Fisher took his chopping axe to Shintaffer to have it sharpened. Two or three other white men were there for the same purpose. Before the white men were ready to leave some eight or ten Indians came to Shintaffer's cabin. They had no guns, but each had a tomahawk and a sharp knife. The white men present at once took up the cause of Shintaffer and entered his cabin with him. A regular battle with clubs and stones ensued. The white men finally

charged on the Indians and drove them from the premises, but were afraid to follow them for fear of being ambushed. Then the Indians again advanced, and so the battle raged for some time. In one of these advances by the whites, Fisher stumbled and fell and was cut to pieces by the Indians. The Indians then advanced upon the whites, who were all inside the inclosure which surrounded the house, the Indians being outside. One of the Indians threw a club at Shintaffer, striking him on the head and knocking him down. The Indians then advanced, knife in hand, for the purpose of scalping Shintaffer, and when in the act of crossing the fence the foremost Indian was met by Jacob Hire with a mattock handle in his hand. He struck the Indian with the mattock handle, killing him almost instantly. This ended the battle. The Indians secured the dead body and retreated to their village across the river. That night Shintaffer loaded all of his household goods and also his family into a large canoe and disappeared and was never heard from. There was but little excitement caused by these incidents. The Indians continued at their village until their removal west. None of the white men who went to the assistance of Shintaffer were ever molested by the Indians. There was a general feeling of unrest for a time, but it all blew over.

North White River Township.

John Newby, Sr., settled four miles north of Straw-

town in February, 1836. William James was at that time living a half mile south of Newby. James moved away in about ten days after Newby arrived. James and Jesse Justice lived at that time one and a half miles southeast of Newby's cabin. William Edwards came in two weeks from the arrival of Newby and settled one mile southwest of Newby. James Carey lived southeast of Newby's place. When Newby came William Wyant and Peter Carey lived near James Carey. Ebenezer Holloway lived a mile and a quarter from Newby. He owned a grindstone, the only one in the neighborhood. John V. Morris and William Birch lived on the Carey farm. Birch owned a yoke of cattle with which he hauled the logs for Newby's house. William Parker lived one and three-fourths miles from Newby, near Holloway. Mr. Mann lived two miles and a half from Newby on Bear Creek. These parties united for mutual benefit in building cabins, rolling logs and all other pioneer work. They constituted the first pioneer band north of the settlement made along and near White River in White River Township. These men cut the roads partly used by them in coming to their new homes. This neighborhood relied on the Kemp mill for their meal and flour. They did their trading at Woodville, now called Strawtown.

Kemp operated a still-house and secured a road from his mill to Logansport. This road ran through the eastern part of this settlement, and was the only

road in existence for some time except the roads cut by the settlers. The first school Newbys attended was taught by Colburn Birch in a log cabin on the Carey land. After this a log cabin was built on Newby's land and school taught there for some time. The first teacher was a Mr. Daugherty. The first church in the neighborhood was at Mr. Carey's house. Elder Havens and probably Mr. Carey did the preaching. This was a Methodist denomination. The second church service they attended was at the house of Rev. Blount, near the north line of Hamilton County.

After Kemp's mill burned these people got their grinding done at Shryock's mill, two miles below Strawtown, on White River. Mr. Hier owned a corn mill on the creek near the old Cowden farm. A still-house was attached to this mill. The Indians sometimes came here to get whisky.

Northwest of the Newby place Allen Sumner, S. Mendenhall and Dan Lister settled. The Newby and Carey settlement extended from the west line to the east line of the township, and north from the Strawtown settlement to the Ault, Leeman and Ransom Smith settlement. These people lived pioneer lives in pioneer cabins; came to and conquered the wilderness and made it bloom and bring forth an abundant harvest.

North of this settlement in 1838 George, William and Cornelius Leeman settled between the present site of Omega, and Aroma, Harvey, Ault, Smith, Car-

penter, Brown and others whose names I have not been able to procure constituted the settlement at the north end of White River Township. These men built the regulation cabin and began pioneer life in the same manner that other settlers did. In that township they did their milling at Perkinsville and their trading at Strawtown. This neighborhood attended church at three different places. Harvey was a Quaker. A Quaker church was built on his land at a date unknown to me. The Leemans and all persons in that neighborhood believing the doctrine preached by Alexander Campbell, attended meetings held by that denomination in a log church on lands owned by Rev. Blount near the north line of Hamilton County. They continued to attend these meetings until the Christian Church was built at Omega. A cabin was built for the United Brethren Church on the lands of Henry Ault. Services were held in that cabin for a number of years. They were finally discontinued. What was known as the Ironwood Seminary Building was built upon lands owned by Cornelius Leeman at this time, but afterwards sold to Mr. Harvey. Jabez Brown built this house with money raised by subscription. He was the first teacher therein. This school building was largely patronized and was the best building for school purposes at that time in the northern part of the township.

The men composing the neighborhood herein spoken of were of the hardy pioneer class. They found

plenty of hard work to do and were willing to do it, and their labors were crowned with success.

The Mounds.

The mounds in White River Township near Strawtown will ever be a mystery. William Conner, who had a better opportunity than any man in the county to learn their origin or purpose, was unable to learn anything definite concerning them. He said he had conversed with the oldest Indians of his acquaintance, and all that he could learn was that they were here when the Indians came, and that was all they knew about them except what could be seen.

The main work is a circle about 300 feet in diameter, thrown up in the center, but apparently level, and surrounded by a ditch that fifty years ago was about six feet deep.

Fifty yards to the south of the large circle there is a small circle about fifty feet in diameter and now almost obliterated.

The site of these works is on the second bottom of White River about a quarter of a mile from the bank and thirty feet above the overflow. Between the earth inclosure and the river there is a mound which commands an extensive view up and down White River. The large inclosure is one of the very few in the Mississippi valley that have the ditch on the outside, and it is, therefore, worthy of more careful study. From the

examinations and measurements made subsequently the following additional data are ascertained:

This principal inclosure is situated about 700 feet west of the river and about 1,000 feet northwest of the center of section 3 on an elevated point of land extending in a northwesterly direction into the bend of White River. Surrounding the major part of the northwest quarter of the same section, this elevated point overlooks a strip of low bottom land, varying in width from 400 feet on the east to 2,000 feet on the north and about 3,000 feet on the west, widening to the southwest and south. White River now occupies the outer boundary. High bluff land borders the opposite side. The low bottom land just described is composed of light sand of loam or alluvium, indicating that when those works were erected White River covered the entire area, with the fortification little more than one hundred feet from its margin. An accurate measurement of the works shows a diameter of 280 feet from the middle of the embankment on one side to that on the opposite side. From this point the outer slope to the middle of the ditch surrounding is about twenty feet, the ditch having been about thirty feet wide and nine feet deep. The earth and gravel excavated therefrom forms the embankment. The material excavated appears to have been in large proportion composed of coarse gravel, with a fair admixture of sand and loam inside the inclosure. The middle area was originally, no doubt, of

equal elevation with the surface outside, since the embankment is still visible from the inside and apparently two or two and one-half feet high.

The purpose of this construction, it can scarcely be doubted, was for defense, the ditch on the outside being designed to resist assault. Within the inclosure numerous specimens of ancient pottery have been found; flint arrow heads of various designs and degrees of skill in workmanship were discovered, indicating with reasonable certainty the character of the works.

Almost directly to the west, near the western extremity of the elevated peninsula before described, and about 600 feet from the earthworks, is situated a sepulchral mound and general burial place for the occupants of the fort. Its location commands a fine prospect to the north, west and south and was well adapted to the purposes of a lookout station in case of expected invasion by enemies approaching along the river. On the site of this mound skulls and other human bones have been exhumed or otherwise uncovered in the process of cultivating the ground. Many fine and comparatively well preserved fragments of vessels, such as are supposed to have been used for sepulchral purposes, have been found here since the county was settled by white people. It is highly probable, also, that careful examination of these works would bring to light many valuable mementoes of the ancient inhabitants of this locality, who were interested in the fabrication of these archaeological monuments.

dian pointed with his finger to the fast falling snow and then to the northeast and then to the door of the cabin, indicating that his cabin was some distance away, the storm severe and his desire to enter the cabin. The chimney to the cabin was on the outside and the roof extended some two or three feet over from the wall, affording some shelter. Mrs. Helms directed him to deposit his gun in the shed thus created, and while he was thus engaged she placed the dog in the hands of Uncle Wesley Helms, as we now call him, with instructions to let him go at the signal from his mother. She then secured a knife her husband had made from an old file, which was long of blade and sharp at the point. This knife she secreted in one sleeve of her dress. Being thus prepared, she invited the Indian into the cabin. The Indian came in, took a seat pointed out to him by Mrs. Helms and sat there almost motionless until the storm abated. He then arose, making signs that he could go on his way and also his thanks, secured his rifle and departed. As the matter turned out it is clear that Mrs. Helms' visitor was what was then called a good Indian.

The pioneers were of that kind of people who believed in educating their children. They were also, as a rule, church-going people. Itinerant preachers came occasionally to this neighborhood and preached the gospel to the pioneers. Among the first preachers who visited them was John Richmond, of the Baptist persuasion. Nathaniel Barnes was the first Methodist

preacher. Benjamin Legg was the first man of the Christian ministry who preached. A Mr. Stuart, a United Brethren, was the first of this denomination to preach in this township.

These services were, as usual, held in the log cabins of the pioneers. The first school house was built on the Arnett farm. The first church building was built in the Kimberlain neighborhood and was called Perseverance. Abraham Helms was the first man elected justice of the peace, but he soon resigned his office. He was conscientiously religious, and it was said that while he acted as justice he also attended the house raisings and log rollings, and on these occasions he heard more or less swearing; and as he understood the law, it was his duty to cause the arrest of all persons using profane language; but, as these men were his neighbors, he did not wish to do this, nor did he wish to avoid the performance of his duty, as he understood it, so he resigned. L. M. Ogle was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by this resignation.

The first store was opened in this township by James Davis on the lands of Thomas Arnett. Samuel Arnett opened the next store, and the third store was opened by Wesley Helms near the present site of Olio. Samuel Harrison opened the first blacksmith shop in the township. James Patterson was the first regular carpenter. The first grist mill in the township was built and operated by David Jones. This mill made both meal and

flour, and was built on Fall Creek. The first saw mill was built on Thorp Creek by Abram Helms and one of the Kinnamans. This was the first place where lumber could be purchased, or timber could be sawed on the shares in their own township, and the people were proud of those two industries. The first distillery was erected by Hartman & Rice. The first carding machine was started by John Doran. The first bridge over Fall Creek was built near the Marion County line. The first school taught in this vicinity was taught by John P. Holliday in a cabin near what is known as the Arnett cemetery. This was a subscription school and was taught on the same terms as other schools in those days. The second school was taught by one of the Kinnamans in a log cabin near the residence of Abram Helms. These cabin school houses were built on the same plan as the pioneer residence cabin. They, as a rule, had a log cut out on one side and greased paper for a window light. The table for the pupils who studied writing was placed under this window.

Clay Township.

In 1824 Francis McShane entered land in the southeast corner of what is now Clay Township, and in the year 1825 built upon it his cabin. He was the first white man with his family to make permanent settlement in the township. He had no neighbors in Hamilton County for some time. A settlement had formed in

Marion County near him, so for the time being he joined forces with them for work and for school purposes. After putting up the necessary building the work of improving his land was begun in earnest. James G. McShane, who now resides upon and owns the land entered by his father, was at that time old enough to attend school. A vacant cabin stood in Marion County a half-mile south of the Marion and Hamilton County line, north of Broad Ripple. In this cabin the McShane children attended their first school. Two Indian boys, sons of George Ketcham, attended this school. The family of Francis McShane consisted of himself and wife and two sons, Edward and James G. A daughter named Sarah was afterwards born to them. This was the first birth in the township.

In 1826 James Gray entered land partly in Marion and partly in Hamilton County. His cabin was built on the Hamilton County side of the line. A few years later he burned brick and built a brick residence on the Marion County side of the line. In 1830 the first death occurred. The victim was a daughter of James Gray. She was interred in the Whiting cemetery.

Franklin Hall settled in Hamilton County west of McShane and Gray, in 1832. Soon thereafter Isaac Sharp and others settled north of Hall and together with McShane they formed a settlement for school and church purposes. The first school in this neighborhood was in a cabin on the land of Isaac Sharp and was

taught by Hannah Griffith; the second by Stephen Conner. The first church service in this settlement was at the same place where the first school was. The first preachers were Asa Beck and Hezekiah Smith.

Robert Barnhill entered land in what is now Clay Township two miles west of the land afterwards entered by Franklin Hall. At the same time he entered land in Marion County, the county line dividing it. He settled on this land in September, 1828. A part of his buildings were in Hamilton and a part in Marion. Benjamin McDuffee, in September, 1828, entered 160 acres west of the land entered in Hamilton County by Barnhill and settled on it in October of that year.

A man by the name of Standridge was living in a cave with a hut over it on the land entered by Barnhill in Hamilton County. He moved a half mile north when Barnhill came, and as he was a hunter and trapper and soon moved away, I do not count him a settler.

Barnhill and McDuffee were the only settlers at this point at that time. In 1830 John Harden settled near the present site of Clay Center school house on land now owned by Isaac Powell. Samuel and Robert Morrow settled, in 1830, near John Harden. In 1832 Henry Cruse, Samuel P. Seely and Henry Davis settled near Barnhill and McDuffee, Davis, Seely and Cruse joined hands with Harden and the Morrows for log rolling, house raising and such work as required that amount of force.

About 1835, new settlers having arrived in sufficient numbers to support a subscription school, a cabin was built where Clay Center school house stands. This school did not receive any support from Barnhill, McDuffy, Seely or Davis. Seely attached himself to the Sharpe school. Davis, Barnhill and McDuffy sent their children to a school in Marion County.

Joshua Wright settled in 1832 on the land now owned by the Hussey heirs. New settlers continued to arrive until very nearly all the land in this neighborhood was taken up.

The men who composed this neighborhood were hard working men. The task of clearing the land was apparently an endless one. There was but little money with which to supply the wants of the pioneers; true they did not need as much money as we do now. In addition to the hard labor of the men in their clearing, many other things had to be done. The pioneer had to learn to turn his hand to almost any trade. Mr. Barnhill made tubs and buckets for the neighborhood. He also made shoes and repaired gun locks. Much of this work was done after night. Henry Davis was a wheelwright; he could also make chairs and looms. Some stocked plows, others repaired old wagons. The women carded the wool into rolls, spun the rolls into yarn and wove the yarn into cloth.

John Harden built a saw mill on William's Creek near his place and John Smith built a saw mill lower

down the creek. Both of these mills were clumsy affairs but they furnished rough timber for the neighbors.

No church was established in this neighborhood for a number of years. No grist mill was built until 1865. In that year the Carey brothers, of Carmel, built a saw and grist mill on the land of James G. McShane. They did not remain there long.

A settlement was formed west of Robert Barnhill's in an early day, partly in Marion and partly in Hamilton County. This settlement extended west to the Michigan Road. Elijah Patterson, Peter Daubinspeck, Manuel Michaels, Nathan Wilson and others whose names I do not now recall were of this settlement.

The school house for this settlement was on land owned by Michaels. In 1836 or 1837, a class was organized and met at the house of Nathan Wilson. These people continued to worship at private houses for a year or more. A lot was donated by Elijah Patterson to the society and upon this lot a hewed log church was soon thereafter built. This was called Poplar Grove Church. It stood until 1856. Early in that year Nathan Wilson donated a lot east of this log church upon which a neat frame building was erected. The Baptists formed an organization at an early day but had no established house of worship. The houses of members of the congregation and the school houses were the places in which the services of their church were conducted until the year 1867. In that year John Wil-

liams donated a lot on his farm to the society upon which they erected a neat frame building.

In 1827 Benjamin Mendenhall settled near the present site of Carmel. Charles White, John Morris and William Hawkins came in 1838. Harmon Cox, Timothy Sumner, Barnaby Newby, Daniel Warren and Jonas Hoover came in 1831. Stephen Hiatt, Eli Johnson, Jacob Cook, Isaac Rich and Charles Davis came in 1832. From 1832 to 1835 the following named persons came: Zimri Cook, Jonathan Carey, Eli Phelps, Abraham Jessup, Jonathan Evans, William Comber, Samuel Small, George West, Nathan Harold, Joseph Randall, Jr., Isaac Davidson, Benjamin Wells, John Kinzer and others. These people formed the settlement around Carmel. Their story would be the story of the other neighbors as to labor and hard fare. The nearest cabin west of this settlement was on the Michigan Road eight miles from them. The nearest south was the McShane cabin heretofore spoken of.

When it was found that there was a sufficient number of children of school age to enable the parents to employ a teacher, a subscription school was opened in a cabin northwest of Carmel. This cabin stood on land now known as the Wilkinson land.

In 1830 a few Friends met at the house of Harmon Cox one and a half miles northeast of Carmel, to consult about a place to hold public meetings for worship, and this cabin was agreed upon. For nearly three

years this continued to be the meeting place of those upright Christian families who formed the first meeting of Friends in Hamilton County. Subscription schools were taught here also for about three years. The most of these people came from North Carolina, coming through Kentucky.

When the first of these pioneers came they found Charles Ketcham and his family living in a cabin on the Hawkins' eighty-acre tract north of Carmel. He had good title to it and afterward sold it to a white man. He was an Indian Chief and was waiting for his tribe to get ready to go west. George Ketcham had a son, Charles, 18 or 19 years old. He was a great hunter and trapper and had a great many deer and coon skins. Daniel Warren had a good silver watch which Charles wished to buy, so he asked Mr. Warren if he would trade the watch for furs. Mr. Warren said yes, so Charles said bring your wagon to our cabin. Mr. Warren did so. Charles threw deer and coon skins into the wagon until Mr. Warren told him to stop. Mr. Warren passed the watch to Charles and drove his wagon home. The next day Charles called on one of their neighbors and told him about his trade with Warren and said "white man bad, watch bad." The white man saw that the watch had run down, so he asked Charles for the key with which he wound the watch and started it, then pointing to the setting sun, he made Charles understand that at that time each day he must wind his

watch. After that Charles said "white man good, watch good."

These people procured their grinding at the little mills on Cool Creek and at the larger ones on White River. Before the days of Bethlehem, now Carmel, they did their trading at Indianapolis. The road from Westfield to Indianapolis was the first one opened. A road from Robert Morrow's place led out to this road. The balance of the roads for a long time were cut by the pioneers to suit neighborhood purposes. They were merely brushed out and never worked, but they got along with them.

In about the year 1840 Josiah Senior settled on lands in Clay Township, a part of which is now used for church and school purposes at Poplar Ridge. Robert Ellis and others settled in that neighborhood about that time. Josiah Senior was a member of the Christian Church and through his influence a log building was erected upon the lands above mentioned. This log house was used by persons belonging to the Christian Church as a place of worship as long as Mr. Senior owned the land. In 1849 Mr. Senior sold his land and the society erected a church building southwest of the old house in what was called the Tanner neighborhood. This neighborhood extended to the west line of the County and ran north for some distance. The Tanner family, the Nichols family, the Beard family, the Debruler family and others were of this neighborhood.

In the year 1849 Jonathan Wilson, of the society of Friends, bought the lands of Josiah Senior above referred to, consisting of 240 acres. Those of the Society of Friends living in this neighborhood in 1850 were Jonathan Wilson, Sylvanus Carey, Isaac Harroll, Evan Jessup, Samuel Wilson, Cyrus Carey, Stephen Macy, Thomas Charles and others.

Hezekiah Collins came in the latter part of the year 1850. At this time the nearest Friends' Church was at Carmel, so the Friends in this settlement asked for the organization of a church. This request was granted and Jonathan Wilson donated land upon which to erect a building to be used for church purposes and for school purposes. In the early autumn of the year 1850 a good hewed log house was erected and a Friends' Church was organized on the 26th of December, 1850. The land donated by Jonathan Wilson was two acres of the north end of the land purchased by him from Mr. Senior. Two years later a frame church building was erected to which was given the name "Poplar Ridge." This society took an early stand in favor of a higher education than was thought necessary in many other neighborhoods at that time. A good school building was also built by this society. Good teachers were employed. A few years later, through the influence of Mr. Wilson, a seminary building was erected, which was intended for a graded school building. This neighborhood increased very rapidly after the establishment

of a church and school as above described. The school and church both prospered, and it became a desirable neighborhood in which to reside.

Jackson Township.

The first settlement made in this township was in the vicinity of the present site of Cicero by Henry Jones, William Taylor and Mr. Blanch in the year 1828. Henry Jones settled three miles west of Cicero on the line of what is now known as the Cicero and Lafayette Road. William Taylor settled four and a half miles west of Cicero. Mr. Blanch settled a half mile west of Cicero on the bank of Cicero Creek. All of these persons built cabins upon the lands entered by them and cleared for themselves each a farm. Mr. Blanch subsequently removed from that vicinity.

In 1831 Elijah Redman, Dennis Pickerell and James B. Freel settled within the present limits of Cicero, and, as will be hereinafter shown, Pickerell and Freel after that date, laid out the town of Cicero. John Harbaugh, John Clark, William Rollings, Adam B. Wildes, William Jones and the Hall family settled at an early day in this vicinity. There was at that time an Indian trail leading from Strawtown to Lafayette. This trail led past Henry Jones' cabin. When the emigrants passing from Strawtown to Lafayette wished entertainment, they found it at the cabin of Mr. Jones between Cicero and White River.

Some of the land in this vicinity was entered by Germans, among whom were Mr. Mapes, who came early, Nicholas Zelt, the Gardeners, and others whose names I do not recall. Whether these men formed a neighborhood independent of those who settled at Cicero and west of that place, I am not able to say, but they have preserved their identity and have ever been known as hard working men and women. These men by honest toil cleared the lands and converted them into beautiful farms. As a rule the lands are still owned by the children and grandchildren of these pioneers.

William Taylor built what in those early days was called a horse mill, the capacity of which mill was limited, but answered a good purpose. This mill was built in and for the neighborhood above named.

In about the year 1834 the first school in the township was taught in a log cabin standing in the woods at or near the present site of Cicero, the town not having been laid out then. In 1835 a school was taught in a cabin on the land of William Taylor. Both were subscription schools.

In 1833 David Anthony, Joseph Hadley, William Pickett, Jesse Beals, Jacob Hadley, William Ramsey, Levi Cook and Elihu Pickett settled near the present site of Deming. A small mill was built on Hinkle Creek and for a time this neighborhood had their corn ground at this mill. School was taught at or near Hinkle Creek Church. At this church the Friends in the neighborhood worshiped for a long time.

The next settlement in this township was made west of the present site of Arcadia in 1833 and soon thereafter. This settlement was composed of the Jones and Bishop families. Mr. Wells came next. Phillip Bowser came in 1834 and John Miller in 1836. His cabin was east of Arcadia. The Martz brothers, Moses and Isaac, came in 1838. These men all entered land and at once began the pioneer work of converting the wilderness which surrounded them into fine, producing farms.

The first school taught in this vicinity was in 1840 in a log cabin on what is now known as the Burgess farm. The teacher was William Harrington. The next school was at the present site of Arcadia, taught by William Stewart in the year 1841.

The first church was a small barn on the farm now known as the Shearer farm. It was a Dunkard church. The first Christian church in this township was organized southwest of Arcadia. C. W. Harrison, Lockhart and Stinson were among the first preachers. The first church service by the Methodist denomination was held at the house of Samuel Caylor three miles west of Arcadia. Mr. Caylor settled at this point in 1831 or 1832. A Lutheran church was established in an early day in this township northeast of Arcadia. John Keffer was the first preacher. This church has been well supported and is still in existence. Thomas Luther was the first Methodist preacher. About the year 1835 a num-

ber of Lutherans settled in Jackson and White River Townships. Rev. Abraham Reck and Rev. John Garver, residents of Indianapolis, came on horseback to visit this people and preached for them in private houses. In 1837 a congregation of fifteen members was organized and a church council was chosen. Rev. John Garver was pastor during the first year. Five new members were added to the fifteen. The minister received for his services for one year \$20. Arrangements were now made for building a house of worship. Peter Achenbach donated a lot situated near Cicero Creek, east of Arcadia, and a neat frame church was erected thereon during the next year. Many of the members were Germans and the preaching was mainly in that language. Ministers came from a distance for several years. Finally the Rev. David Smith of Noblesville was secured and retained as pastor for several years. The membership of this church grew rapidly, but was seriously weakened by the withdrawal of the German members, who erected a building of their own east of Arcadia.

The above mentioned Bishop built a corn cracker on Little Cicero Creek, west of Arcadia, in 1839, and Phillip Bowser erected a mill east of Arcadia on Cicero Creek in 1840.

An Indian tradition, much discussed at this time, was to the effect that a lead mine existed on the farm of Elijah Redmond; that the Indians, before the white

men came, supplied themselves with lead from this mine, but that since the white men had come among them, the Indians had carefully concealed its locality.

In 1837 the colored neighborhood, as it was called, was settled by John Roads, Micajah Waldron, Dolphin and Stephen Roberts, Elias, Jonathan and Hansel Roberts, Bryant Waldron and Harry Winburn, all colored. In 1841 they erected a church and school house. These colored men were peaceable, law abiding, hard working men. They cleared the lands they had purchased and soon made for themselves and families comfortable homes. Before building their church, they assisted in paying white school teachers, and their children received their share of the benefits.

In 1836 Michael Shiel came to this township and built his cabin near the present site of Atlanta. Allen Sumner and George Tucker settled near the Shiel cabin on the east side of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. Later came James M. Thompson, Alexander Smith, Jacob E. Whisler, John Ehman, Frederick Smelce and Caleb Sparger. Sparger's land laid west of Shiel's, adjoining his tract. Phillip Roads and Peter Miller settled south of Shiel's. Soon after this Daniel Smith and his brother, whose first name I do not know, settled in this neighborhood. Soon thereafter came Daniel and William Haskett. John Harrington settled early east on Cicero Creek. John and Jacob Crull, George Illyis and Jacob Whisler were also early

settlers. The above named persons constituted the pioneer settlement at and near the north line of Hamilton County, and banded themselves together for work. The lands were covered with a very heavy growth of timber and a very heavy coat of undergrowth, making it hard to clear. In this neighborhood there were many ponds, in which water stood most of the year. These ponds caused the people to suffer a great deal from chills and fever.

Church services in this neighborhood were held at private houses, in school houses and in log barns before a church building was erected. Dr. Blount, John Stinson and Carey W. Harrison did the preaching. The first church building was erected in old Buena Vista. It was called Union Church. It was built by all denominations and by those who were not members of any church, was open to all regardless of nationality or color, and was well attended. This building was used for other purposes as well as a church. The first physicians in this neighborhood were Dr. Blount and Dr. Driver. Jameson, Butler, Stanford and Amos Pettijohn were afterwards added to the list.

The first mill was erected on Cicero Creek east of Atlanta. This mill was a saw and grist mill combined. The next mill on Cicero Creek, below Tucker's, was erected by Henry Gascho. These mills sawed lumber and ground corn only. Elias Johnson and James Bishop erected a saw mill and corn cracker on Little Cicero

Creek. None of these mills could be relied on in time of long drouth. Then the settlers were compelled to go to the White River mills heretofore spoken of.

Peter Miller was the first shoemaker for this settlement. He was a coarse workman, but the work to be done in that line was coarse work. Shoes for boys and girls were made from the same kind of leather, viz.: Cow hides tanned in a country tan yard.

Schools were in log cabins having puncheon floors and slab seats with no backs to them. The teachers were (1) Wiley Watkins, (2) Jacob Whisler, (3) George Howard and (4) Henry Sowers. Salaries were small and were paid by contributions from the patrons of the schools.

After the dates herein named this township improved rapidly, both in population and wealth. It is impossible to name all the grand men and women who came to this wilderness to fight the battle of pioneer life. Each and all are entitled to the lasting gratitude of their children and grandchildren.

The only roads in this township prior to 1830 were the Indian trail from Strawtown to Lafayette, heretofore spoken of, and such byways as were used by the early settlers in passing from one cabin or one settlement to another. As has been stated, the Board of Commissioners of this County, about the year 1830, by order of the State, caused a road to be surveyed and laid out, which road was known as the New Castle and

Lafayette State road. A road was also surveyed and laid out by order of the State, known as the Cicero and Thorntown State road. Later the Indianapolis and Peru State road was surveyed and laid out. These roads all passed through this township.

Washington Township.

In the year 1831 Harmon Cox settled in Washington Township south of the present site of Westfield. In 1832 Asa Bales, Simon Moon, Paul Wood and Mr. Osborn settled north of Cox in and around Westfield. Soon after this date Isaac Williams, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Rams, Nathan Parker, Mr. Washburn, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Hunt came, and soon thereafter came Zachariah Rees, Isaac Baldwin, Moses Coffin, David Baldwin, William Patterson and others. Among them were the Whites, Roberts, and Newbys. These parties joined hands in raising their cabins, rolling logs, building stables and all other heavy work. They supported a subscription school. They attended the same church. They also waited upon the sick in the neighborhood. Their milling was done for a time at the Conner mill, two miles below Noblesville:

The next settlement was made three miles north of Westfield by Nathan Beals, John Moore, Edward Bray, Anderson Scott, Ernsley Wade, Eli Morris and others. John Moore lived on the land afterward bought by Aaron Lindley, now owned by Thomas J. Lindley. Na-

than Beals lived on land immediately south of Moore. The first school house built in Washington Township was in this settlement on Nathan Beals' land. It was a log cabin. The first teacher was William Legne, an Ohio man and a good teacher. The next school in the neighborhood was taught at the Westfield meeting house by Laban Hammer. Afterwards the people in the Beals neighborhood sent their children to Hinkle Creek school. Those who attended the Friends' church attended at Hinkle Creek Church. For two years after this settlement was formed the grain was ground at Conner's mill before mentioned. After that the grinding was done at Cook's mill at or near Deming. Here the flour was bolted by hand. This mill did not stand many years. The community also had grinding done at John Shryock's mill on White River, five miles north of Noblesville. This settlement was near what was called Dismal. It was infested with wolves and panthers, many of which were killed by the settlers in those early days.

In 1833 a small settlement was made in this township near the present site of Eagletown by Henry Woodruff, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Jackson, Ephraim Stout and others. This settlement was on Little Eagle Creek, as it was then called. Ephraim Stout erected in 1837, on Eagle Creek, a small corn mill, the capacity of which was about ten bushels per day. The roads at that time were so bad it was for a large portion

of the year almost impossible to get to White River or to Indianapolis with a load. Corn bread, milk and butter constituted the principal diet, together with game which was abundant and easily captured, so that for meat they had plenty. School was in private houses for some time and until a school house was built. Their trading was done at Westfield and at Eagle Village, a small town southwest of the settlement, situated in Boone County on the Michigan road. Those among them who belonged to the Friends, attended service at Westfield.

About the year 1833 a settlement was formed near the west line of Washington Township on both sides of Little Eagle Creek. Among the first settlers in that vicinity were William Harvey, John Price, Frederick Brendel, Benjamin Dye, Lewis Miller, Daniel Miller, Francis Joseph, Phillip Stultz, Benjamin Wagoman, Jesse Lane, William Bragg, Cyrus Bowman, Mr. Mower, Mr. Smith and Mr. Osborn. When these pioneers came to this township they cut their own roads, following blazed traces made by hunters, which they knew would lead them in the vicinity of their destination. In many cases bridges had to be made by each of the settlers in this as well as in the other settlements in the township.

The first school in this neighborhood was in a cabin east of William Harvey's house. Lucinda Hunt was the teacher. Schools in this neighborhood were main-

tained by subscription. There was no church building nearer than Eagle Village in Boone County, five miles distant. Many of the settlers attended church service there. They usually went on horseback, those having children taking them up on the horses with them. The passage through the woods was difficult. There was constant danger of being swept from the horses by overhanging limbs. Some of the pioneers loaded their family into wagons drawn by two horses or sometimes a yoke of oxen. It was more difficult to get through the woods in this manner than on horseback, but it was either this way or stay at home. Finally they began to have meetings at private houses. After barns were built, meetings were frequently held in them.

They had their grain ground at Conner's mill or at Foster's, both on White River, one below and the other above Noblesville. They sometimes had corn ground at Stout's mill near Eagletown. What trading they did at stores was mainly done at Eagle Village.

In about the year 1836 Aaron Lindley came to the township. He bought the land where Thomas J. Lindley now lives. In 1837 he erected the first brick house in the township. In 1833 Simon Moon set apart from his land a small tract of land and donated it to the Society of Friends for a place of interment. The cemetery is located south of the town of Westfield. The first corpse interred in the cemetery was that of Mr. Moon. In 1832 the first white child in the township

was born to Harmon Cox and wife. In 1833 the first marriage ceremony performed in the township occurred. The contracting parties were William Hiatt and Mary Moon.

The first road laid out in this township was the Noblesville and Lafayette road. The second was from Noblesville past the present site of Westfield and Eagletown and west to the county line. The next road laid out was the one from Westfield to Indianapolis. Other roads in this township were made by the early settlers for their convenience. Soon after the events herein narrated the land in this township was taken up and improved rapidly. All of the eastern part of the township was settled by Friends, including the settlement near Eagletown. They preserved their identity for a long time and to some extent do so yet.

Wayne Township.

John and Israel Finch settled on government land near the Horseshoe Prairie in 1819. When the land came into the market they failed to enter the tracts upon which they settled and the land was entered by other parties. They entered land four miles a little south of east from Noblesville. The land entered by John Finch is now known as the Sohl farm and the land entered by Israel Finch is now known as the Zeis farm. These men built cabins upon each tract of land in 1823, and occupied them by moving their families

into them later in the same year. David Osborn settled northeast of the two Finches, about one mile. The following year Milo Bush, Clement Passwater, William Davidson, Peter Passwater and Elijah Guffy settled near the Finches. William Passwater came in 1825. These persons constituted the Finch settlement. At that time John Finch was a gunsmith and Israel Finch was a blacksmith. They worked some at their trade, but a great deal of their time was spent in clearing and fencing their lands. They both made knives, hatchets and a fine article of hoes. They carried on a good trade with the Indians, taking furs from them in exchange for knives, watches and such other articles as the Indians wanted. A log cabin was built northeast of Bethel Church on land now owned by Mr. Zeis. In this cabin the first two schools were taught. The first was taught by Mary Finch and the second by Rebecca Finch. These schools were taught in summer time and were supported by the parties above named. After the second school was taught the cabin burned down.

David Osborn was a man of some means and by this time his cabin had been torn down and a two-story hewed log house had taken its place. There were two rooms below and a kitchen in the rear. The second story was one large room in which the carding, spinning and weaving were done. The first winter school was taught by Henry Scarce, the second by Theodore Gilleland and the third by Thomas O.

Scragg in this room. These schools were supported by the same parties who supported the summer schools. The Osborn house was sold by George Stephens, who now owns the land, to Allen Shoemaker, an adjoining land owner, and is now doing service as a barn.

The state early established a road, called the Winchester State road, which run through the township from northeast to the southwest, passing near the residences of William, Peter and Clement Passwater. It also run through the lands owned by Osborn, the two Finches and William Davidson. About this time a road was laid out leading from Noblesville to the Betts mill on Stony Creek, crossing the creek below the dam, thence up the creek until it intersected the Winchester road near William Davidson's. These were the only roads in the township at that time except such as the settlers cut out for their own convenience.

Near this time Benjamin Purdum, Parnell Coverdale, Nathan Shoemaker and Benjamin Shoemaker settled in the Finch neighborhood. They were industrious men and went to work with a will, making for themselves and posterity good homes. In 1827 Calvin Granger settled north of Israel Finch but died soon afterwards.

In the fall of 1823, after the Finches had settled in the township, Joseph Waddle, James Hare, John Hare, Sr., John Hare, Jr., James Stephenson and William

Waddle settled north of David Osborn on the north side of Stony Creek. This was known for a long time as the Hare and Waddle settlement. They sent their children to school in the Finch settlement. They were not very long, however, in deciding to build a school house for themselves, which was known as the Hare and Waddle school house. The names of the first teachers cannot be learned. In this school house and at private residences the Methodists held their meetings as early as 1826, the first church in the township being built by the Methodists at or near what is now known as Bethel, in the Finch settlement.

In the year 1831, or thereabouts, a neighborhood was formed north of the Hare and Waddle settlement. This was called the Castor settlement, and it extended to the north line of the township. Schools were taught in private houses and church services held there until the two neighborhoods went together and built a church in the Hare settlement. At an early day Samuel Fisher, William Aldred, John Zimmerman, William Stephens, James McKinzie and many others settled east of the Finch neighborhood. In the year 1830 a settlement was formed at the present site of Clarksville. Among the early settlers were Peter Lennen, Samuel Lennen, William and Solomon Bratton, Joseph Dean, John Addison, John Wiseman, Henry Burcham, Joseph Whetsell, Thomas Richardson, Peter Boyer, Martin Barnhizer, N. W. Commings and Jacob Wiseman. These

men came to make a permanent settlement and they converted the swamps and forests into farms. Their first school house was erected on the lands of Mr. Davis west of Clarksville, and the first term of school was taught by Henry Burcham. No religious services were held in this settlement, so far as I am able to learn, until some time afterwards. The west portion of the settlement attended at Bethel. Peter Lennen settled near the line of the county where the Pendleton Road now crosses the line. East and west of his house the land was low and marshy and the road was almost impassable in the spring time. Lennen kept one yoke of oxen ready to pull wagons over these bad roads for hire. There is nothing of interest to relate that occurred in this neighborhood that differed from other settlements.

William Davidson owned and operated the first saw mill in this township. Persons wishing to have sawing done could do so "on the shares." Mr. Davidson opened the first stone quarry in the county. He used an ox team for the purpose of hauling the stone to Noblesville where it was sold. The mill and quarry were on Stony Creek, four miles east of Noblesville.

Adams Township.

George Boxley was the first white man that made permanent settlement in what is now Adams Township. His cabin was built on the knoll north of the present site of Sheridan. An excavation was made in the

ground about four feet deep by fifteen feet square and his cabin set over this hole. Boxley was in many ways a very peculiar man. He was a Virginian by birth and had served with distinction in the war of 1812. He was a man of wealth and the owner of a large number of slaves, but upon this question he became conscientious and liberated them. From that day he fought the hated institution of slavery, often giving aid to slaves who were escaping from bondage. In some one of the acts done by him he violated the penal laws of Virginia. He was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to death, but before the day of execution he escaped from prison. His wife, who was given permission to see him, carried a small saw to him with which he sawed his way out. Leaving his family and his wealth behind him, he made his way to Pennsylvania and from there to Ohio, where he was again arrested on the old charge but again escaped. He traveled a great deal in the west under an assumed name and finally settled in Hamilton County, where he remained undisturbed until his death. He was kind and generous to his neighbors and taught their children in a cabin on his own land before a school was organized in the township. Milch cows were scarce in those days and Mr. Boxley would loan his to the neighbors, exacting only the increase. By his kind acts he became one of the most popular men of the township in those days. He was opposed to banks and to all forms of government that required the payment

of taxes. He was opposed to the collection of debts by legal process. At one time he was induced by B. F. Cogswell to purchase cloth for a cloak on credit. When the debt came due he refused to pay the bill. Cogswell brought suit against him and obtained judgment by default. An execution was issued and placed in the hands of an officer who levied upon and advertised for sale some of Mr. Boxley's cattle. When the day fixed for the sale came the cattle could not be found and a second advertisement was made, when the cattle were taken to Noblesville for safe keeping, but were driven back to Boxley's place to be sold. The officer deputized nine men to go with him to see that the sale went off without interference. W. W. Conner was there as agent of Mr. Cogswell and was instructed to bid the cattle in payment of the debt. During the morning men came in from the surrounding country armed as was the pioneer custom until there were as many as fifteen persons present. When the officer stepped upon a bench and offered the cattle for sale notice was given by the neighbors of Mr. Boxley that any one buying in the cattle would be in danger of bodily harm. The odds in numbers were in favor of Boxley, so Conner very wisely concluded not to bid and the sale failed. The men who appeared for Boxley were men who had received aid from him in time of need. Cogswell never collected his debt.

At another time a tax collector levied upon some

cattle belonging to Mr. Boxley to satisfy a claim for delinquent taxes. The officer started for Noblesville, taking the cattle with him. Boxley mounted a horse and followed the officer until they came to a thicket when he uttered a peculiar call which the cattle understood. When they heard this they broke from the officer and he was unable to stop them. The tax collector was compelled to return to Noblesville empty handed while Mr. Boxley returned home with his cattle.

The first settlement was made in this township by Thomas Spencer, John Blanch, James L. Masters, Z. Acord and Washington McKinsey a little west of the present site of Boxleytown. This settlement was made soon after George Boxley settled near Sheridan. Soon after this James Mann, Thomas and William Harbaugh, Payton Harris and Reuben Tansey joined this settlement. James Harbaugh, Eben Teter and others came later. This part of Adams Township was called at that time Boxley's swamp. Two trails, one leading from Noblesville to Lafayette, the other from Strawtown to Lafayette, were the only roads in the township at that time. The people who came in from 1830 to 1833, made their own roads and in doing so they kept to the high ground, avoiding the ponds and swamps that existed in this township. When they came to the "slashes" the old corduroy bridges were built. This was done by laying two large logs parallel and a few feet apart across the "slash." Then across

these were laid a number of smaller logs until the entire creek or branch was bridged. At the sides strong stakes were driven to hold the first and last logs in place. In some cases dirt was thrown on top of this structure to make it smooth.

The school taught by George Boxley in the cabin on his land was the first school taught in the township prior to the year of 1838.

The following persons formed a settlement in this township near the present site of Bakers Corner, between the years 1831 and 1837: Christopher Williams, Mr. Hodson, Stephen Masters, James Lackey, George Rushton, William Davis, Daniel Smith, Leroy Fitzpatrick, George Ramsey, James Higbee, John B. Hammock, Nathan John Baldwin, J. Dunn, N. Pearson and James Hawkins. For some time after this settlement was formed schools were taught at private houses until a cabin was built for that purpose near Bakers Corner. These schools were supported by the parents of the pupils on the subscription plan. A majority of this settlement belonged to the Friends' church. They had no meeting house of their own, but attended at Hinkle Creek church until the West Grove church was built. There were a few Wesleyan Methodists among them and they held services at private houses and at the school house until the Mount Pleasant church was built. These settlements comprised the population of the township at that time. They had their milling done at

the Shryock mill, five miles north of Noblesville, and at the Fallis mill, two miles south of Noblesville, until a mill was built on Cicero Creek in Jackson Township.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

About the year 1859 the present system of doing township business was established. Between that date and the year 1866 the following named persons served as trustees:

Adams Township.

Caswell Boxley from 1859 to 1862.

Fred Smith from 1863 to 1864.

Wash McKenzie 1865.

Jackson Township.

E. Summer 1859 to 1860.

A. E. Teal 1860 to 1864.

A. W. Dewey 1865.

White River Township.

W. Dick 1859 to 1864.

J. C. Peck 1865.

Washington Township.

B. M. Smith 1859 to 1863.

Addison White 1864.

P. Cardwell and Henry Bray 1865.

Noblesville Township.

T. T. Butler 1859 to 1860.

J. L. Evans 1861.

E. K. Hall 1861 to 1866.

Wayne Township.

Abraham Nicholson 1859 to 1861.

Jacob Crull 1861 to 1864.

George Paulsel 1865.

Clay Township.

Jonathan Wilson 1859 to 1861.

Alfred Jessup 1861 to 1863.

S. Carey 1864.

A. G. Jessup 1865.

Delaware Township.

Samuel Campbell 1859.

Ira Mendenhall 1860 to 1861.

C. W. Heady 1862.

A. Myers 1864.

Fall Creek Township.

John C. Kinnaman 1859 to 1866.

CHAPTER XI.

Cities and Towns.

Noblesville.

The city of Noblesville is the county seat of Hamilton County. It is situate on the east bank of White River and on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 31, township 19 north, of range 5, east. It was laid out by William Conner and Josiah F. Polk in January, 1823. There were twenty-six squares in the original town plat, exclusive of fractional lots. The lots were 66x132 feet. The alleys were 16½ feet. Additions to the town have been made from time to time by different persons to meet the demands for lots.

After the town had been laid out Josiah F. Polk, one of the proprietors and who was at the time engaged to a Miss Noble, of Indianapolis, asked the privilege of naming the town. This was granted and he named the town Noblesville in honor of the lady to whom he was engaged. This was before Noblesville was chosen as the county seat.

In March, 1824, a majority of commissioners appointed to select a site for the county seat of Hamilton County, to-wit: Martin M. Ray, Benjamin J. Blythe

and John Sample, after examining all the sites offered as well as inducements offered, except Strawtown, located the county seat at Noblesville, since which time Noblesville has remained such. As an inducement to such location Conner and Polk donated one-half of the lots owned by them to the county to aid in the erection of county buildings. They also donated all of the fraction of land lying between the original plat of the town and White River to the county upon which to erect county buildings. They also donated the public square.

A postoffice was established in Noblesville in 1823. John D. Stephenson was appointed postmaster. His successors up to the year 1865 in their order were as follows: F. W. Emmons, Catesby Dale, James G. Brown, James Springer, John H. Butler, Joseph A. Messick and T. W. Oliphant. The establishment of the postoffice was the first business done in the town.

Joseph Willison soon after that time opened a blacksmith shop on the corner of Eighth and Cherry streets. Dr. John Finch located on the last lot on the south side at the west end of Connor street. J. D. Stephenson and J. F. Polk lived at Noblesville. In 1824 F. B. Cogswell settled in Noblesville. The lot upon which his cabin and tan yard stood has been described. John D. Stephenson was married to Lavina Ross in 1824 or 1825 and settled in Noblesville about this time. Dr. H. W. Clark settled here. His cabin was erected on the north side of the square.

In the year 1827 George Shirts, Sr., opened the first tavern in town. It was situated upon the lot south of the Hotel Wainwright on Eighth street. A part of the building is still standing and is occupied by George Hollenbach as a barber shop. Other early tavern keepers were Bethel Dunning, James Grovers, Joshua Cottonham, A. Thompson, Thomas Demoss and Mr. Good.

R. L. Hannaman taught the first school in a log cabin on the corner of Maple avenue and Eighth street. A Mr. Thompson taught the next school in the same cabin. The next school house was a cabin on the corner of Tenth and Clinton streets.

One Mr. Simpson taught school in this house for several years. The next school house was a frame building situate on what is now Sixth street. It is now occupied by Jack Smith (colored). The next school house was the brick on East Logan about two squares from the court house. The next was the seminary. Simpson was succeeded as teacher by T. J. Kane and he by P. C. Lawyer.

Among the early blacksmiths were Joseph Wille-son, William Finch, Israel Finch and John Pontius. At that time the blacksmith from an iron rod forged and turned all the horseshoes and forged and turned all the horseshoe nails used by him. He pounded iron and manufactured from it all bolts and taps used. In like manner he made log chains and all other things incidental to his business.

Among the early shoemakers were George Shirts, Jabez Ross, Joseph Messick, Nathan Messick, Ebenezer Ridgeway, Joseph Messick, Jr., and L. N. Granger. They were compelled to manufacture the pegs they used in the following manner: A stick of sugar tree was taken from the wood pile and sawed into blocks the length of the pegs to be used. These were split into pieces the width of a peg. They were dried by the fire, then taken in bunches and held in the left hand. With the right hand the point of a shoe knife was inserted in a lap board, the handle remaining in the hand. The material held in the left hand was then placed on the board immediately under the knife blade. The knife was worked with the right hand splitting the material into pegs. They also manufactured the wax used in such trade.

Some time in the early fifties a mill with two rims of burrs, one for wheat and one for corn, with carding machine, was erected by W. W. Conner on the corner of Conner and Sixth street. The mill was a custom mill. The factory did all kinds of custom work, carding rolls, spinning rolls into all kinds of yarn, flannels, jeans and frilled cloth blankets of every variety were manufactured. This mill was operated by different persons until some time in the sixties. In about the year 1855 J. L. Evans and W. N. Evans erected a steam mill on lot 8 in block 8 of the original town. This mill was constructed for three rims of four feet burrs, each of which

was put up in first class style, according to the mechanism of those days. In August, 1856, a few days before this mill would have been ready for operation, it was consumed by fire, evidently the work of an incendiary. The loss was about \$11,000, being without insurance. Undaunted, however, Mr. J. L. Evans immediately after this disaster began the erection of a new mill using the engine and boilers that had passed through the conflagration, overhauling them to serve the purpose. In 1861 Mr. Evans sold the mill, after a successful operation of it for about four years, to Messrs. Sohl and Wild, who as a firm continued business for about three months, when Mr. Levi Sohl was admitted as a partner and about three months thereafter Mr. Wild retired, Messrs. N. and L. Sohl continuing until about six months afterward. At that date they sold a one-third interest to William Harvey. This arrangement not proving satisfactory, a further change took place some ten months later. Then by purchase from Mr. Harvey A. J. Sohl became the possessor of a one-third interest in the establishment. In the course of time Messrs. Sohl and Sohl sold a fourth interest to Leonard Wild, formerly one of the proprietors. This occurred in 1864, at which time the firm took the name of L. Sohl & Co. The firm of L. Sohl & Co. continued to operate this mill until 1865, when L. Sohl disposed of his interest to Wild and Sohl, the firm remaining unchanged. About six months after this sale these gentlemen trans-

ferred one-third interest to John C. Conner, operating still under the same name. Not long afterward Messrs. Wild and Sohl sold a third of their interest to N. Maine. After the lapse of four months N. Sohl was again admitted into the partnership, the business being conducted as before. Next Mr. Maine disposed of his one-third interest to Hugh Smith and at the same time William Spotts purchased a third interest. This change made the firm of Smith, Spotts & Co., N. Sohl retaining an interest.

Among the early tailors of the town were Mr. Cottingham, father of W. H. Cottingham; Stinson Massey, Jesse Sparks, Emery Powell, A. J. Passwater and William Granger. Among the early physicians were John Finch, Jr., H. W. Clark, Amos Palmer, T. T. Butler, Dr. Perry, Dr. Shaw, Dr. Westerfield, Dr. Hull and Dr. Haines. Among the early merchants were William Conner, J. D. Stephenson, F. B. Cogswell, R. J. Conner, Moses Massey, J. K. Leaming, R. L. Hannaman, J. Lutz, Joshua Cottingham, A. P. Casler, Ross, Cole, Evans, McDonald, Mahen, Thompson, Kingsberry, J. F. Cottingham and others. The early harness makers were Mr. Guy and Charles Swain. J. M. Mallery operated a turning lathe, manufactured chairs and all the kinds of furniture in use in those days. In connection with this business he did the undertaking of the town and vicinity. Other furniture manufacturers were Ross and Martin. The Wainwrights were the pioneer

tinware, stove and agricultural implement merchants. They first located in a frame building on the corner of Conner and Eighth streets on the west side of Eighth street. More than half a century has passed since Wesley Hare established a wagon and buggy manufactory in a small log building then situated on the site now occupied by George Heylmann. Mr. Hare commenced this business in a small way. All of his work was done by hand. There was then no machinery to help him. With his broad axe, mallet, chisel, augers and like tools he did his work. It was slow business, but he persevered. Gradually his business increased and it became necessary for him to have more room, so he removed from the old log building into a frame building on the corner of Connor and Tenth streets. After this removal his business increased more rapidly than before. He did good, honest work and soon acquired a reputation that assured success. Some time in the fifties J. G. Heylmann was associated with him under the firm name of Hare & Heylmann. This firm continued to do business for a number of years and built up a large and lucrative trade. Mr. Hare has continued in business in one line for a longer period than any man in Hamilton County.

About the year 1830 the first jail building, heretofore described, was moved to the northwest corner of the public square. In 1832 the brick building known as the recorder's office was erected on the southwest cor-

ner of the public square. About this time the frame court house was removed to the public square. Between the years 1830 and 1840 a number of cabins were erected in various parts of town by persons moving in and were used as residences. Business rooms were also erected at different points around the public square. In about the year 1835 B. F. Cogswell sold his tan yard, heretofore described, to Pleasant Williams. He then built a frame building, part residence and part business room, on the north side of the square. Mr. Williams removed the log cabin and erected a frame residence upon the lot, which residence is still standing. About this time Albert B. Cole erected the first brick residence in town. It was a one-story building situate on the corner of Eighth street and Maple avenue and is yet occupied as residence property. About the years 1840, 1842 and 1843 the frame business rooms now standing on the west side of the square were erected respectively by William Conner, T. T. Butler, Guy, Daubenspeck and W. Wooster. In 1848 or about that time Daniel Hare erected a frame business room on the corner of Conner and Ninth streets, in which he did business until his death in 1850. In about the year 1850 the brick building now occupied by the Old Corner Drug Store was built by Dr. Shaw, and about the same time a frame business room was built on the corner where the Citizens' State Bank is located, by J. L. and W. N. Evans. The timber and lumber for this

building were sawed and framed at Augusta, in Marion County, and hauled from that point to this on wagons. A brick building about this time was erected on the corner of Ninth and Logan streets on the west side of Ninth. A brick building was also erected by Conner and Massey on the corner now occupied by Carlin & Peck. The building still stands. Other brick buildings were afterward erected on at least three sides of the square, the dates of which I cannot now give.

In the year 1850 L. N. Emmons, on his way from Washington City to his home in Noblesville, was attacked by the cholera. He died in a few days after his arrival. As soon as it became known that Mr. Emmons had been attacked by the cholera fear and consternation overcame many of the good citizens of the town. Some of them made their way as soon as possible to the country; others remained away from where they supposed they would be likely to be infected. Especially did they remain away from the stricken district and from those who were infected by the disease. There were, however, many noble men and women who gave aid and comfort to the stricken ones during all their days of sorrow and trouble. Among those who succumbed to the disease I recall the following: Mrs. Ross, mother of Mrs. Joseph Messick, and her brother; Daniel Hare, wife and mother; Mr. A. Hare and one of his children; Andrew Passwater, Eliza Garver and two children. The citizens of Noblesville were again

attacked by cholera in 1853, but the attack was not so fatal. It was a long time before the people recovered from the shock. Aside from the fearful loss of life, the town suffered in the loss of trade. It was a long while before the people of the surrounding country could be induced to visit Noblesville.

In 1851 the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad was completed (flat bar) to Noblesville. Prior to this time the farmers had been compelled to haul their wheat to Lawrenceburg or Lafayette and sell it for $37\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 cents per bushel, and their hogs and cattle were either driven to Cincinnati or sold to men who did drive them to that market. Our merchants also, prior to that time, had been compelled to employ teamsters to haul their goods in wagons from the Ohio River. In expectation of a change in this business, warehouses were erected by the business men of the town in sufficient numbers in which to store all grain that would be likely to come to this market, ready for shipment over the line of this road and its connections. Some of the men who early engaged in this business were: J. L. and W. N. Evans, Lawyer & Hall, Philip Stoops & Sons and Leonard Wild. J. L. and W. N. Evans were also engaged in the shipment of hogs and cattle. Soon after the arrival of cars to this point the business of buying and shipping corn and wheat began in earnest. Grain was brought to this point from almost all parts of the county. The Evans brothers erected in 1854 a large merchant flour-

ing mill in the town. The flour was shipped to the Eastern markets. From this time forward Noblesville had a gradual but healthy growth in almost every way.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 15th, 1851, Noblesville was incorporated and known by the name of the "Corporation of Noblesville" and as provided by section 2 of that act an election was held for the purpose of determining the favor with which the proposed incorporation was received and for the further purpose of electing the necessary corporation officers. The vote for incorporation was 54, while the opposition vote was only 2. For corporation officers the result of the election was as follows: Mayor, David Moss; Councilmen, J. M. Mallery, J. B. Loehr, Jesse Lutz, J. D. Stephenson, William Bauchert; Treasurer, John J. Cox; Secretary, J. J. Patterson, who subsequently resigned, and E. R. Cole was appointed; Marshal, Emery Powell; Street Commissioner, Joseph A. Messick. On the fifth day of April following the first meeting was held, at which no other business was transacted than perfecting the organization and appointing a committee to draft ordinances composed of the following persons: J. D. Stephenson, Jesse Lutz and David Moss. On the 21st of April Douglas Dale was appointed town engineer, and on the 8th of May the committee on ordinances reported and their report was adopted. At the meeting of June 26th Jesse Sparks was appointed sexton of

the burying ground and Elijah Cottingham was appointed Town Engineer. Ordered also that the regular meetings of the Council be held on the first Thursday in each month at the office of David Moss. May 21st, 1853, it was resolved that the town of Noblesville be henceforth incorporated in accordance with an act passed by the Legislature of Indiana entitled "An act for the incorporation of towns, defining their power providing for the election of officers thereof and declaring their duties," approved June 11, 1852. May 28th the board met at the court house and adopted a seal. Under this incorporation trustees were chosen instead of councilmen.

CHURCHES.

First Baptist Church.

The first meeting place for the members of this church was at the house of John Finch, Sr., at Horse Shoe Prairie, in the year 1820. They continued to meet at this place until 1832, at which time John Finch removed to Wayne Township. After this period the members met at the house of Dr. John Finch, in Noblesville, and at other private residences until the year 1827, when William Conner donated to the Baptist Church the lot on the corner of Ninth and Cherry streets. Upon this lot a log cabin was built and in the

same year an organization was effected on the second Saturday of December as follows:

"The undersigned brethren and sisters met, having previously requested help from the Lick Creek and Indianapolis churches, and did adopt the within covenant and articles of faith; and in token of our love to each other and to God, have given ourselves in a church compact.

(Signed)

"ISAAC HURLOCK,

"ANN HURLOCK,

"CAREY W. HARRISON,

"ROBERT COLBORN,

"MARGARET FINCH,

"MARY HEATON,

"JORDAN PAYTON."

"Whereupon from Lick Creek Church came Elder Abraham Smock, Deacon Archibald C. Reed, James M. Laughlin and Henry Bowland, who were cordially received and invited to a seat in the council, and upon mature deliberation and examination, had according to the gospel, did proceed to give the right hand of fellowship, and thus constituted them a church. (Signed) Abraham Smock, moderator; Archibald C. Reed, James M. Laughlin and Henry Bowland."

Organization being completed, C. W. Harrison was chosen clerk and Isaac Hurlock, moderator. The church was without a minister. On the 8th day of May, 1830, Nathaniel Richmond was called to preach once a month.

In the month of August, 1834, John Jones and Chauncy Butler preached the new doctrine called the "reformation" in the frame court house in Noblesville. At this meeting Garret Wall, Nancy Wall, his wife, Albert B. Cole, Michael Reveal and Elizabeth Wall made confession and were immersed on the 8th day of November, 1834. Jones and Butler preached again, after which the above named persons, together with Jordan Payton, Purity Payton, his wife; Stephen Carey and wife and Margaret Byron, who had been previously immersed, associated themselves together and organized a Christian Church. Payton was selected to act as bishop and Colburn to act as deacon. A. B. Cole was chosen church scribe.

On the 5th of August, 1835, the Baptist Church appointed a committee to examine the rules and inquire as to the faith and practice of the Christian Church with a view of uniting with them. Isaac Hurlock, a member of the Baptist Church, and also a member of the committee, was given full power, if the investigation was satisfactory, to transfer the property of the Baptist Church to the Christian Church. On September 13, 1835, this committee made formal application for the admission of the members of the Baptist Church into the Christian Church, and as the basis of the proposed union was entirely consistent with the doctrines of the Christian Church, the proposition was accepted. Whereupon Isaac Hurlock, Anna Hurlock, his wife; C.

W. Harrison and Matilda Harrison, his wife; Robert Colborn, Ebenezer Hurlock, Joanna Granger and Mary Wood, of the Baptist Church, being present, presented themselves for membership and were received into the Christian Church and thus the Baptist Church was merged into the Christian Church and completely lost its identity as a Baptist Church.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

The members of this church residing in and near Noblesville prior to the year 1828 met for worship at the residence of George Kirkendall, very nearly five miles southwest of Noblesville. The first quarterly conference that included Hamilton County was held at Wise's school house in December, 1828. This school house was in Delaware Township, six or seven miles from Noblesville. It was called the Fall Creek Circuit. Its boundaries included Madison County on the east, the Indiana reserve on the north, the Michigan road on the west and included a part of Marion County on the south. At this time Allen Wiley was presiding elder, Charles Bonner circuit preacher, Jeremiah S. Williams local preacher, Stephen Masters and Thomas M. Pendleton exhorters, Thomas M. Pendleton circuit supply, and Charles McCarty, James Vest and William Bell class leaders.

The financial report during this quarter was as follows: Strawtown class, 75 cents; Noblesville, \$1.50;

McCarty's, \$1.00; Vest's, \$1.48; Anderson's, 25 cents; public collections, \$2.95 $\frac{3}{4}$; total, \$7.93 $\frac{3}{4}$. Out of this Bonner was paid traveling expenses, \$1.50; for wine, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; A. E. Wiley, P. E., quarterage, \$1; O. Bonner, P. C., \$6.06 $\frac{1}{4}$; total, \$9.93 $\frac{3}{4}$; total received as support of the ministry for the fiscal year, \$68.69; of this Wiley received \$10.73 $\frac{1}{4}$; Bonner received \$57.62 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Allen Wiley served two years as presiding elder, for which he received as quarterage \$21.24, while the preacher in charge for the two years received \$115.20 $\frac{1}{2}$. Fall Creek Circuit thought the circuit was strong enough to support two preachers. James Armstrong and William Evans and Charles Bonner were the preachers in charge.

During this conference year James Armstrong received \$8.00, William Evans \$38.57 $\frac{3}{4}$, Charles Bonner \$31.50 $\frac{3}{4}$.

In 1835 the name of the circuit was changed from Fall Creek to that of Pendleton Circuit.

The first quarterly conference of the Noblesville Circuit was held on the 12th day of December, 1835. James Havens was presiding elder and J. C. Harbin circuit preacher. The following is a partial list of the officials at that time: Silas Igo, local preacher; William Perkins, local preacher; Thomas Hare, Jacob Mahen, Henry Shetterly, Jonathan Carey, George Foland, Bethel J. Dunning, Pleasant Williams and John Lutz.

In 1853 Noblesville held its first quarterly confer-

ence. The officials were John Hall, presiding elder; L. W. Munson, local preacher. The presiding elders from 1853 to 1862 were John N. Hull, Augustus Eddy and H. A. Barnes.

The church buildings of this church have stood and now stand on the corner of Tenth and Clinton streets in Noblesville.

This church has for many years successfully maintained a Sunday-school.

Presbyterian Church.

Pursuant to the notice given from the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a meeting was held on the 20th day of December, 1848, at which time a number of persons favorable to the organization met after a sermon by Rev. W. H. Rogers, who acted as moderator at that time. The following persons formed themselves into a Presbyterian Church at this place: Curtis Mallory, Joseph Carlin, John T. Carlin, Robert T. Carlin, Margaret Carlin, J. S. Lower, Sabina Lower, Abner Jones, Nancy Jones, W. F. Wagoman and Mrs. Dunlap. J. S. Lower was chosen secretary and Curtis Mallory and Joseph Carlin ruling elders. Afterwards, on the 14th of February, 1849, Mrs. A. H. Rogers and Rachel Potts were received as members, and later J. R. Gray, Margaret P. Gray and Peter Bare were received. On the 3rd of March following James G. Lane, Elizabeth Lane and Rhoda A. Cottingham were re-

ceived. Subsequently meetings were held regularly by Rev. Mr. Rogers until October, 1854, when he closed his labors.

On the 18th of July, 1856, Rev. James McCoy commenced, the church being without a pastor in the interval. On March 4th, 1859, the record of the church was examined by Rev. Edward Schofield and approved. March 23rd, 1863, the following persons were elected trustees: J. A. Garver, Peter Bare, Abner Jones, J. T. Carlin and R. T. Carlin. Then on motion it was resolved that the Rev. L. P. Webber be authorized to sell the bell belonging to the church for not less than \$100.00, the money to be appropriated to the painting of the church and fence. Mr. Webber was the minister in charge at the time.

On the 4th of December, 1865, it was further resolved that if a purchaser could be found the church be sold for \$1,250.00. This church building was situate on Ninth street, one square from the court house. At that time services were held regularly each Sabbath. Connected with and under the control of the church was and is an excellent Sunday-school.

Christian Church.

In the month of August, 1834, John Jones and Chauncy Butler preached the new doctrine called the reformation in the frame court house in Noblesville. At this meeting Garret Wall, Nancy Wall, his wife; Jona-

than Colborn and Jane Colburn, his wife; Albert B. Cole, Michael Reveal and Elizabeth Wall made confession and were immersed on the 8th day of November, 1834. Jones and Butler preached again, after which the above named persons, together with Jordan Payton, his wife, Purity Payton; Stephen Carey and wife and Margaret Byron, who had previously been immersed, associated themselves together and organized the Christian Church. Jordan Payton was selected to act as bishop and Jonathan Colburn was selected to act as deacon. A. B. Cole was chosen church scribe. From this time forward the members met for worship at the court house as often as possible. There was preaching at intervals and new members were added to the number above named.

In August, 1835, the Baptist Church was merged into the Christian Church, as recorded in the foregoing pages.

Isaac Hurlock, Ebenezer Hurlock and Robert Colburn being the acting trustees of the Baptist Church, were now made trustees of the Christian Church. Social meetings were kept up and there was preaching at intervals until 1837, when the subject of erecting a new church building was discussed. A committee was appointed to submit a plan and probable cost of a new building. This committee reported favorably in 1838 and the building now standing on the lot first referred to was erected.

The members met regularly for social worship and to attend to the ordinances of the church. There was preaching occasionally until 1849, when Rev. Hushaw was employed for eight months. The first regular preaching by the year was done by Rev. Hopkins. He was employed to preach at Noblesville and Cicero for one year, for which he received \$300.00 and his house rent paid.

In 1855 the lot on the east side of Ninth street, where the Christian Church building now stands, was purchased and a brick building erected thereon. A Sunday-school under the management of this church has for a number of years been well attended.

African Methodist.

This church was organized about March, 1862, by Mr. Indicutt, a local preacher of Indianapolis. For the purpose of so doing he used the old log school house situate three and a half miles northwest of Noblesville, on the southeast corner of the Pleasant Evans farm. Thirteen members joined this organization. Mr. Indicutt continued doing pastoral service for this church about three years. He was then in succession followed annually by Elders Langford, Brown and Depugh. During the administration of Elder Henry Brown a very large, interesting and successful camp meeting was held in the woods near the old school house. At the termination of his services the church was in a very prosperous condition.

African Baptist Church.

This church was organized in September, 1853, at the public school house in Noblesville by Rev. Jesse Young, of Indianapolis, with a membership of fifteen. Meetings were held every Sabbath. Although preaching was held only once a month, Rev. J. Young remained as pastor for the congregation up to about the fall of 1859. Regular services were then discontinued until about September, 1865, when Rev. J. Young, at said school house, again succeeded in getting this church to organize. Rev. Zachariah Roberts assisted much in the reorganization.

At the retirement of Rev. Young in 1859 this church was made up of seven communicants, and here it is worthy to record that those faithful seven constituted the membership in 1865 at the reorganization. As formerly, preaching was held only upon days of the sacrament or once a month until a church building was erected.

Masonic Order.

On the 29th day of March, 1828, the Free Masons met for the first time in Noblesville. The record shows that this meeting was at their lodge in the building then occupied and used by George Shirts as a tavern, and was situate on the west side of Eighth street, where Hollenbach's barber shop now stands. The record recites that the following named persons were present:

Jeremiah Leaming, worshipful master; William Conner, senior warden; Nathan D. Shoemaker, junior warden; brothers present: Francis B. Cogswell, George Shirts, John D. Stephenson and James Hall. Visiting brothers from Center Lodge, No. 23, Bethel Dunning, an entered apprentice. The lodge was opened in ancient form in the first degree of Masonry. On motion of Brother William Conner the dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana, empowering them to hold a lodge was accepted, which was ordered recorded. On motion, John D. Stephenson was elected secretary, Francis B. Cogswell treasurer, Daniel Heaton senior deacon, George Shirts junior deacon and James B. Hall tyler. At the second meeting those present were Jeremiah Leaming, W. M.; William Conner, S. W.; Nathan D. Shoemaker, J. W.; John D. Stephenson, secretary; Francis B. Cogswell, treasurer; J. B. Hall, S. D., pro tem.; George Shirts, J. D., and tyler pro tem., and Bethel Dunning as a visiting member. The minutes of several subsequent meetings show the same officers present. The lodge, on November 26th, 1828, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Indiana, F. and A. M., and Jeremiah Leaming, W. M.; William Conner, S. W., and Nathan D. Shoemaker, J. W., were named in the charter as the principal officers. This is the last entry and so far as appears from the records it was the last meeting until May 28th, 1847, when a reorganization of the lodge was effected, the charter bear-

ing the last named date, and was called Noblesville Lodge, No. 57, F. and A. M. The records and charts of the first organization were preserved by the last named lodge. An interesting feature of the meetings of this early lodge is that in the winter the lodge met at 5 o'clock P. M. and in the summer at 6 o'clock P. M.

During the year succeeding reorganization under the new charter, the lodge gave promise of more than usual prosperity, the record showing that the number of its members had been increased by twenty-two initiations, of whom seventeen had passed and raised, making an aggregate of thirty-nine. The year following was almost equally satisfactory, showing that eleven had been initiated, thirteen passed and raised; one admitted to membership, one withdrawn, four rejected, two suspended, one died and one reinstated, showing an aggregate of forty-five members. Jesse Lutz, W. M., represented Hamilton Lodge in the grand body from May, 1849, to May, 1850. The working activity of the lodge was diminished but little, nine having been initiated and passed and eight raised to the master's degree. During this period, however, some dissatisfaction having arisen, from what cause does not now appear, fourteen of the members withdrew and subsequently asked for a dispensation empowering them to work as a separate body, which was granted under the name of Noblesville Lodge on the 13th of February, 1850, to Jesse Lutz, W.

M.; Joseph Lutz, S. W., and James G. Brown, J. W., as the first officers. To them also a charter was given by the Grand Lodge on the 29th of May following with the suggestion that "it may be that the wants of Noblesville require two lodges, but, as a general rule, it evidences to your committee when a lodge divides in a town of that size that brethren are not dwelling together in unity. We hope, however, better things of Noblesville, though we thus speak." This new lodge took the number 103. On the roll the following are the names of the members of the Hamilton Lodge, who, having withdrawn on the 4th of February, 1850, became the original members of Noblesville Lodge, No. 103: Jesse Lutz, Joseph Lutz, James G. Brown, James M. Jamison, Thomas J. Lindsey, John P. Patterson, John T. Cox, H. G. Finch, John Beal, Pleasant Williams, B. W. Royer and Gardner Perry. This new lodge notwithstanding the suggestion made by the Grand Lodge committee before cited, after a career of less than three years, ceased to work and surrendered its charter and the members in part subsequently affiliated with Hamilton Lodge. Aside from this disunity the lodge has enjoyed success. A chapter was organized in 1850.

I. O. O. F.

Noblesville Lodge was organized on the 24th of January, 1853. On that night the following named persons were present: George F. Wainwright, Peter

Bare, George Statts, H. W. Clark and E. C. Long. They were found qualified and Noblesville Lodge, No. 125, was declared constituted and the following persons were initiated: W. W. Conner, Levi Farley, W. A. Wainwright, John Pontious, Daniel Kemp, J. Cox, Wesley Daubinspeck. I. L. and W. S. Davenport were admitted by card. The following named persons were elected as officers: G. F. Wainwright, N. G.; Levi Farley, secretary; H. W. Clark, treasurer; Peter Bare, warden; E. C. Long, conductor; Henry Garboden, guardian; W. A. Wainwright, host. On the second night trustees were elected as follows: G. F. Wainwright, John Pontius and H. W. Clark. On the third night the following persons were initiated: Jesse Auburn and S. R. McCole. The meetings were then held in the Shaw Block. At the end of the first term the lodge numbered thirty-three members. During the second term of the first year there were three initiations, three admissions by card, two expulsions, one for improperly communicating the pass word and one for drunkenness.

In January, 1854, the lodge was moved to the north side of the square over the Evans Building, as it is now known. April 19th, 1861, a meeting was held to grant traveling cards to brothers who had enlisted in the service of their country under the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men. Cards were granted to John D. Evans, C. J. McCole and W. A. Wainwright.

On the 29th of April, 1861, the lodge was moved

into the Masonic Lodge room. This began a career of renewed prosperity.

About the close of the year 1865 the trustees were empowered to purchase the present hall from Dr. Miesse. In 1866 the hall was formally dedicated.

On the evening of February 17th, 1853, a special meeting of the lodge was called for the purpose of conferring the degree of "Rebekah" upon eligible subjects. A goodly number of members and visitants were present to receive and to witness the conferring of this degree with its beautiful ceremonial and appropriate lessons. The services were conducted by W. W. Wright, of Capital Lodge, Indianapolis, and many brothers and their wives were conducted into the solemn mysteries. At the meeting held on the 16th of March following, the lodge subscribed for \$100 worth of Grand Lodge Hall stock, an investment with fair promise.

George Brown Encampment, No. 44.

On the 26th of June, 1855, a number of partriarchs from Metropolitan Encampment No. 5, and Marion Encampment No. 35, met in Noblesville for the purpose of instituting George Brown Encampment No. 44, I. O. O. F. D. D. G. P. William Wallace was in the chair and made the following appointments pro tem.: Joseph K. English, P. H. PH. P.; Jonathan W. Harvey, P. C. P. S. W.; I. P. Haughey, P. C. P. Scribe; Ed-

ward Laurence, P. H. P. J. W.; Ed. S. Tyler, P. C. P. Treasurer; Benjamin McCord, P S. W. Inside Sentinel. The following persons presented cards: J. W. Harvey, Joseph K. English, E. S. Pope, E. M. Laurence, W. W. Wright, J. G. Waters, E. S. Tyler. The following persons were the Past admissions in Golden Rule and Royal Purple degrees: E. S. Tyler, E. S. Pope, I. G. Waters, H. W. Clark, W. A. Wainright, John Pontious, Eli Cohn, M. S. Davenport, George F. Wainwright, A. J. Ferguson, S. R. McCole, William Haines, Charles Swain. Of these the following were elected permanent officers: John Pontious, Chief Patriarch; G. F. Wainwright, High Priest; I. S. Davenport, Senior Warden; W. A. Wainwright, Scribe; S. R. McCole, Treasurer; M. S. Davenport, Junior Warden; Eli Cohn, Sentinel; W. H. Clark, Guide; A. G. Ferguson, First Watch; W. Haines, Second Watch; C. Swain, Third Watch; George Brown, Fourth Watch. The receipts of the evening were \$132.

Strawtown.

Woodville and Strawtown are situate on the south bank of White River in White River Township, seven miles northeast of Noblesville. Woodville was laid out by Jesse M. Wood, July 23, 1829. Woodville was situate on the bank of the river south of the bridge now spanning the river at that point. The first taverns were kept by Wood, Carey, Wallace and Cole, all in Woodville. The first merchants, grocers and saloon-

keepers received their license for Woodville. Bicknell Cole was the first man who started a general store. This was in Woodville on the 27th day of July, 1836.

Strawtown was laid out by Bicknell Cole and William Conner immediately west and adjoining Woodville. Gradually the town of Woodville lost its identity and the town thereafter was known as Strawtown. Among the first settlers in Strawtown and vicinity were the following named persons: Zenas Beckwith, Henry Foland, Lambert and Jerry Heath, A. Johnson, Jacob Hyer, John Shintaffer and Caleb Harrison. The latter was a soldier in the war of 1812, was in the battle of Tippecanoe, assisted in firing the first alarm guns on that occasion and had a bullet shot through the top of his hat. He was a relative of Col. Harrison of the 39th Indiana Regiment in the war of 1861, and also a relative of R. W. Harrison of Lebanon. He died at Strawtown in 1833, leaving three or four sons, all now deceased. Some of his grandchildren yet live in Hamilton County.

It has been asserted by the reminiscence writers that John Shintaffer's cabin stood within the present limits of Strawtown. This is not true. The Shintaffer cabin stood on the first hill from the river north of Strawtown near the brick house afterwards erected by Dr. Grubbs.

Dr. Palmer was the first physician in Woodville or Strawtown and was there before Woodville was laid

out. J. K. Leaming was of the pioneer band of merchants. His store was kept at his farm below Strawtown on the river. The merchants who succeeded Bicknell Cole were Conner & Cole, Conner & Stephenson and Cole & Ross. Strawtown by reason of its location was at one time a strong rival of Noblesville. It was situated on one of the lines of emigrant travel from the east to the Wild Cat prairie on the Wabash. The farmers on both sides of White River sold the products of their lands to the emigrants and did their trading at Strawtown. When this trade ceased the prominent merchants of the town moved to Noblesville. There was a lack of enterprise among the citizens. The town finally settled down to the position of a country village with its store, post-office, blacksmith and wagon shop, hotel, saloon and district school house. Southeast of Strawtown and near thereto was an addition to the town called the "Neck of the Woods." This addition was never laid out regularly, but was for many years known as an annex. A few cabins were erected at and near the "Neck." The occupants lived by hunting and fishing. Among the attractions at Strawtown in the early days was the race track near the distillery, operated by Jacob Hyer, where whisky could be had at any and all times.

But Strawtown will, at least, be an interesting relic of the past, if the future has in store for it nothing better. Here were enacted some of the early scenes

in the settlement of Hamilton County and nearly every foot of the area is historic ground. Here, too, an ancient race of people made their abode and left the traces of their handiwork, with no other traces of their existence, their nationality or their destination. These people were the builders of the mounds near Strawtown, of which none, not even the Indian tribes who dwelt near by, could give the date by tradition or otherwise. Here, too, in the early days, the establishment of groggeries attracted an unenviable element of society and for years the moral atmosphere was bad. Not a single church building was ever erected in Strawtown until the year 1865 and probably later. Those wishing to attend church were compelled to go elsewhere. Many good men and women were to be found in and near here, but it appears that the bad element was in the majority.

One of the evidences of the state of society as late as 1849, was shown in the murder of a man by the name of Davis by John Murphy. Davis and Murphy had a quarrel which did not at that time result in a fight. Murphy was a clerk in a store in the town. Davis afterwards came to the store. A quarrel ensued and Davis was stabbed by Murphy with a knife, causing his death. Murphy was indicted by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree. He was tried upon this charge at the October term of the Hamilton Circuit Court. The jury failed to agree. It was reported that all of the jurors favored conviction. The jury

was discharged. Murphy asked for a change of venue from the county, which was granted. The case lingered for a long time in another county and was either dismissed or tried, resulting in an acquittal. Murphy was prosecuted by G. H. Voss and defended by Stone and Garver at the first trial.

Cicero.

Cicero is situated six miles north of Noblesville, on the line of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, and was laid out by Dennis Pickerill and James B. Freel, January 15th, 1835. The first stock of merchandise was exposed for sale at this point in 1835 by Duncan Hannaman. His trade was lucrative and he continued in the business for about three years. At the end of that time he sold his stock to Ira Kingsbury and moved to Illinois. After a short time Mr. Kingsbury sold the stock to Jesse and Ellis Evans. The firm of Baird and Beasley sold their stock to Jesse and Ellis Evans and retired from the business. The firm of Ellis & Ellis continued in business until 1843, when they retired with a competency. Ellis remained in Cicero until his death. Jesse removed to Illinois. Wooster & Loehr bought the Evans' stock and continued the trade for about three years. Other merchants of Cicero up to the close of the year 1865, were as follows: Robert Forkner, John Threlkeld, John D. Cottingham, Neal & Thompson, Thomas Leonard, Jesse Lutz, W. H. Pickerill,

Daniel Kemp and Good Brothers. In 1845 a tannery was established by Mr. Buskirk. He subsequently sold it to Henry Martz, who operated it until his death. The yard was then purchased by George Ross.

On December 7th, 1833, the first election in the township was held in Cicero, resulting in the choice of Elijah Redman and Elias Evans for Justices of the Peace.

The first post-office in the township was established at Cicero about the year 1839. Henry Jones was the first postmaster and held the office for several years. His successors for a number of years were as follows: Jesse Evans, John Criswell, William Neal, John D. Cottingham, Samuel Bussel and Edward Reeves.

The early physicians of Cicero were Drs Van Buskirk, A. P. Finch, Clifford, Cook, Newby, Williams, Collins, Dewey and Warford.

William Neal and Hildebrand were the first lawyers.

The first train of cars on the old Peru & Indianapolis Railroad reached Cicero on the first day of March, 1853.

The first warehousemen and grain dealers were Cottingham and Pickerill. William Neal, Hall and Samuel Bussell were the pioneer saw mill men. Dr. Warford was the pioneer drug man.

In 1841 a school house was erected in the western part of Cicero by the trustees. They received \$50 from the public fund which was used for the support of

schools. In 1852 the first school building under the new school law was erected.

Churches.

Members of the Christian Church met at private houses and at school houses, as early as 1840. They continued to meet in this way until about the year 1851, at which time a church building was erected in Cicero.

The Methodists organized at Cicero in about the year 1843, with forty-three members. The meetings were held in a house that had been erected for a residence, but subsequently fitted up for a church by Dr. Clifford. The class worshiped in this building for four or five years, then at private houses, and later at the school house. In 1854 they erected a house of worship at a cost of about \$1,500.

Bethel Church.

The Lutherans organized at Cicero in the year 1857, with about thirteen members. The first meeting was conducted by Rev. A. H. Scherer, of Arcadia, in a school house in Cicero, where meetings were afterwards held until the year 1862. In that year the society erected its present church at a cost of \$1,800. This is a neat brick building, 32x48 feet.

Cicero Lodge, No. 199, A. F. and A. M., was organized in June, 1854, with fifteen members and worked under dispensation until May, 1855, when it received its

charter signed by Sol D. Bayless, G. M. The first officers of the lodge were: Jesse Lutz, W. M.; G. B. Grubb, S. W.; Thomas Chapel, J. W. The first meeting was held in a room in the unoccupied building of C. W. Harrison. This room was fitted up by the order and occupied as a lodge room until 1861. In that year the building, together with the records and regalia of the lodge, was destroyed by fire. Another room was furnished to serve until the lodge should be able to erect a hall of their own, which was done in 1873. This was the only secret order or society organized in Cicero until after the close of the year 1865.

Westfield,

The town of Westfield is situated six miles west of Noblesville on the Noblesville and Lebanon Gravel Road. It was laid out by Ambrose Osborn, Simon Moon and Asa Beales, on the 6th day of May, 1834. The original plat contained 48 lots. But additions to the original plat have from time to time been made to meet the growing demand. Asa Beales opened the first store in Westfield in 1832, before it was laid off into town lots. He conducted a successful business and kept a good stock for that time. Isaac Williams was a clerk in Beales' store for a number of years, after which he opened a store of his own. At one time Williams was engaged in the mercantile business with L. R. Bowman, but Williams purchased the interest of Mr.

Bowman and became sole proprietor. In 1853 Isaac and B. W. Williams became associated together in business and this relationship continued for two years, when B. W. Williams retired from the firm. The firm of Bowman, Kenyon & Poe was prominent among the early merchants of Westfield.

Nathan Parker and a Mr. Rains were the pioneer blacksmiths of that place. A man by the name of Washburn opened a pottery and conducted that business for quite a number of years. Mr. Shy was the pioneer shoemaker. A Mr. Jackson operated a hatter's shop and a man by the name of Hunt manufactured spinning wheels.

In about the year 1836 a man, whose name cannot be learned at this time, manufactured the first cast mould board ploughs ever sold in the county, at Westfield. Nathan Beales did the wood work. V. N. Arnett, who is still living, opened a blacksmith shop in Westfield in the year 1854, and he has worked at his trade longer than any one else in the town. At the time Mr. Arnett came to Westfield, B. F. Pfaff was engaged in the repairing and manufacturing of wagons.

A. E. Funderburg and Joseph Conklin began the business of tanning on Penn street before the war of '61. Conklin sold his interest to Funderburg and enlisted in the army. He was killed at Atlanta, Ga., in 1863. Soon after Conklin's retirement from the business, Funderburg sold a half interest to J. F. Yow. The

business was then moved to the west side of Main street, running east and west. This was the property owned prior to that time by Mordecai White. Tanning was a great industry at that time.

The first wagon shop in Westfield was situated in the north part of town, and was erected by James Antrim, the building being used prior to that time for a hotel. In 1861 it was purchased by John Manlsby and converted into a wagon and carriage shop.

The Westfield post-office was established in 1837, and Isaac Williams was appointed postmaster. The first report made by Mr. Williams showed that from May 10th to June 30th, 1837, postage on unpaid letters received from other offices during this quarter was \$1.10 $\frac{3}{4}$; postage on paid letters sent from the office was 35 cents for the same time. The revenue of the postmaster for this quarter was 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Mr. Williams kept the office until July, 1853, when he was succeeded by George White. White was succeeded by Harrison Goodwin, then B. F. Miller, Nathan Overman and A. B. Talbott each held the office.

The Westfield Flouring Mill was erected in 1848, by Isaac Williams & Company, and was operated by this firm until 1854, at which time J. L. Seamans, who is still living, purchased the interest of Isaac Williams. Mr. Seamans purchased from time to time of his partners until he and Peter Rich became equal partners. In 1855 Peter sold his interest to Jonathan E. Pike, who,

in 1857, sold to Micajah C. White & Company. About one year later they sold to Joshua Wilson and he to Seamans. In 1862 Seamans erected an addition to the building and fitted it with the necessary machinery for a woolen mill. In 1864 Jabez Neal bought a half interest in the mill. The building it occupied was a frame structure three stories high and was 37x40 feet. It had a capacity of sixty barrels of flour per day, which was considered a large mill in those times.

The first election held in Westfield was at the house of Asa Beales on the 7th day of December, 1833, for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace and other township officers.

The town of Westfield was incorporated in June, 1848, and an election for officers was held July 24th, 1848. The following persons were elected as trustees: William N. Jackson, for the first district; William Haines, second district; George White, third district; Anslom Rayle, fourth district, and Nathaniel White for the fifth district.

Westfield was settled largely by members of the Friends Church; in fact, for many years the place was known as a Quaker town. They very early took a decided stand in favor of education and were against slavery and the use of intoxicants as a beverage. In about the year 1835, they employed a teacher and a school was taught in the old log meeting house of the Friends. This and all other schools, until the adoption of the

constitution and the passage of the school law, in 1852, was conducted on the subscription plan, except what they may have received as their share of interest on what was known as the seminary fund. In about the year 1837, some men of means in and near Westfield donated lands to be sold and the proceeds to be put on interest for the benefit of the schools. Considerable money was raised in this way, the interest alone being used. This move was made in the interests of the Monthly Meeting school house, which was, in fact, the foundation of Union High. To this fund, however, was added many other donations.

The High School building in the town of Westfield was erected by the trustees of the town in 1858. It was a frame building, 30x40 feet, two stories high. The first term began in September, 1858, with A. P. Howe as teacher. The upper story was not then completed and the school had but one department. In the fall of 1860, it was first organized as a graded school. Another teacher was employed and another department added. Mr. Howe was made principal and had charge of the higher grades or the Grammar school. It continued then with the two grades for about twenty years.

The Union High School.

The Union High School was organized in 1861 by the Society of Friends at Westfield. It was to be a permanent institution of learning, where students should

have an opportunity of preparing themselves for college and where those wishing to teach could get the proper training. It was also to be a school where those who were unable to take a college course could get a practical education that would fit them for usefulness in life, and at the same time surround them with excellent moral and social influences at little expense. Although this institution was under the care of the Friends' Church, yet the money for the purchase of the ground and erecting and furnishing the school building was largely made up of private subscriptions. It was obtained with much difficulty, often in small sums, but the donations were made with willing hearts. Prominent among the early Friends of the institution were Calvin Hunt, David Baldwin and Levi Pennington. These three gentlemen frequently filled the office of trustee of the school. They watched the progress of the institution as time passed, they cared for its interests, prayed for its prosperity and rejoiced in its success. The first board of trustees was appointed in May, 1860, and they immediately proceeded to erect a substantial brick building, two stories in height, with three rooms on each floor, which were neatly furnished. The school opened under the care of John R. Hubbard, A. M., and with his wife, Susan Hubbard, as associate principal. Those, in part, who succeeded to the position of principal, were Enos Doan and Martha A. Doan; Zenas Carey, Jr.; Lewis A. Estes and wife Hulda.

But the scope of this work will not permit me to follow these institutions farther. I have devoted this much space to this institution of education because of its prominence in educational circles in the county, and because for years it was regarded as one of the leading high schools of the State.

Churches.

The first religious services ever held in Westfield were conducted by the Society of Friends, they having formed themselves into an organization in 1834. They met that year at the home of Ambrose Osborn, south of Westfield, and perfected an organization. The original membership consisted of ten or twelve families and meetings were held at their homes until some time in the year 1835, when their first meeting house was erected. This was a log building, 24 by 48 feet, and contained two rooms, each twenty-four feet square, and separated by a log partition. It was erected by the members of the society and cost but very little. It was used until 1848, when it was replaced by a frame building costing near \$1,000. It was 56 by 60 feet and in it was held the quarterly of all the monthly meetings in the county. On each Sabbath before the regular meeting a children's meeting or Sabbath school was held.

The denomination of Wesleyan Methodists first organized at Westfield in the year 1844, under the man-

agement of Rev. J. L. Pfaff, M. D. Pfaff was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Haywood, and after him came a number of ministers warm in their advocacy of the anti-slavery cause. These people held their meetings at private houses until the year 1856, when they erected a house of worship at the cost of \$1,500.

In the year 1855, the Congregational Church was organized at Westfield by the Rev. Jabez Neal, and a few years later a house of worship was erected at an expense of \$1,500 and \$300 additional for a bell. This church prospered for several years and its membership increased, but they became scattered and others events, especially the Civil War, caused them to disband.

John Smay came to Westfield in the year 1865, and organized the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were twenty-five faithful members who held their meetings at private houses until they purchased the building formerly occupied by the Congregational Society.

Fraternal Societies.

The Westfield Lodge, No. 115, A. F. and A. M., was organized under dispensation, in June, 1850, with the following charter members: G. N. White, Nathaniel White, John Scott, B. H. Williams, S. S. White, J. L. Seamans and William Haines. They worked under dispensation until the session of the Grand Lodge in 1851, when a charter was granted them. The first offi-

cers were as follows: George White, W. M.; Nathaniel White, S. W.; John Scott, J. W. Meetings were held in the building occupied by Talbot & White until the year 1853, when they purchased the property upon which their lodge room is now located. Their membership increased until they became financially prosperous.

Pontius Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F., was organized February 23d, 1855, with five charter members, viz.: G. F. Wainwright, S. R. McCole, W. A. Wainwright, G. S. McMurty and H. G. Kenyon. The lodge was instituted by John Pontious, D. D. G. M., assisted by several brothers from Noblesville. On the night of the institution petitions were received from William H. Jackson, George White, Jonathan E. Pike, M. D. Stoneman, A. B. Talbot, Charles Kenyon, William A. Pfaff, William Haines, Selburn White and M. C. White. Business was suspended and the candidates were initiated with the exception of Stoneman, who was absent from town. The following men were the first officers of the lodge; H. G. Kenyon, N. G.; S. G. McMurty, V. G.; W. A. Pfaff, Secretary; W. H. Jackson, Treasurer. They met in the hall of the Westfield Lodge of A. F. & A. M., until the spring of 1865, when they purchased lot No. 3, in the original town of Westfield, and remodeled the building thereon into a lodge room. The lodge was at that time in good financial condition.

Boxleytown.

Boxleytown was laid out in the year 1836 by Addison and Thomas P. Boxley. The first election ever held in Adams Township was held at the home of Thomas P. Boxley in this village in the month of October, 1836. Also the first store opened in the township was opened here by the two Boxley boys. Thomas P. Boxley also being the first postmaster, in which capacity he served for a number of years. Reuben Tansey was the first Justice of the Peace in the township, being elected at the election herein spoken of. In 1830, and within a few miles of Boxleytown, Vinton Spencer, the first white child, was born. The first marriage in the township was also celebrated here, the contracting parties being Stephen Blevens and Elsie McKinsey. Addison Boxley kept the first tavern in Boxleytown, which was the first in the township. In an early day this was a prominent point, as it was in the direct route from Strawtown to the Wabash. Mr. Boxley did a good business in his line.

No mill was built in or near Boxleytown until the year 1861, when Robert Drake erected a saw mill and subsequently a grist mill. Among those who have been in business in Boxleytown are Thomas P. Boxley, Smith and Rodeman, George Palmer, J. R. Ogle and Steffy Brothers. Some of the physicians were J. M. Richardson, T. J. McMurty and J. C. Newby.

In about the year 1837, the Methodists first began to hold meetings in the township. A class was formed and attached to the Noblesville circuit. The meetings were held at private houses until a school was erected at Boxleytown, when they met there. From this was organized the Boxleytown Methodist Church, but they did not erect a building of their own until the year 1852. The Society of the Christian Church was organized at an early day and for some time they had the only church building in the town. About the year 1844, the first class of the denomination of the Wesleyan Methodists was organized at the old school house in Boxleytown, under the leadership of Eben Teter. During protracted meetings they were granted the use of the church by the Christian society. In 1846 Mr. Teter donated a lot upon which they erected a church.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 309, A. F. & A. M., was instituted at Boxleytown on May 26, 1854. Before the charter was received the following persons met and signed the constitution: C. B. Austin, E. Hammock, J. N. Hammock, William Hicks, H. W. Ross, J. S. Collings, Samuel Dow, Right Cook, H. D. Butler, A. T. Harvey, R. M. Richie, Samuel Harbaugh, A. N. Dunn and Cyrus Burrows. The first officers were: C. B. Austin, W. M.; Right Cook, S. W.; Ephraim Hammock, J. W.; H. D. Butler, Secretary; J. N. Hammock, Treasurer; A. T. Harvey, S. D.; William Hicks, J. D.; R. M.

Richie, Tyler. This lodge was afterward moved to Sheridan.

Deming.

The village of Deming is situated in the southwest corner of Jackson Township. It was laid out by Elihu Pickett, Solomon Pheanis and Lewis Jessup on August 10th, 1837. Elihu Pickett opened the first store in the town, and Joseph Hadley the second. Hadley was succeeded by Davis & Stanley. A Mr. Williams came next, then B. F. Holliday. Holliday was the first blacksmith and Allen Meek the second. A tan yard was also operated at this time by Milton Stanley.

The Methodists at an early date organized a class in Deming and for some time met for worship in the school house. In 1865 they erected a church. The Wesleyan Methodists erected a church west of Deming on the old Foulke farm. When the town was first laid out a mill, one half mile east, was erected on Hinkle Creek. It was called a corn cracker. No other mill was erected until 1865.

Hinkle Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M., was chartered in 1863 by the Grand Lodge of Indiana. The first officers of the lodge were: M. White, W. M.; C. Davis, S. W.; William Peacock, J. W.; W. R. Thomas, Treasurer; Jabez Neal, Secretary; M. Workman, S. D.; F. Baldwin, J. D., and B. F. Holliday, Tyler. In 1865 the order erected a lodge room over the Methodist Church.

Bethlehem, now Carmel.

This town was laid out on the 13th day of April, 1837, by Seth Green. It is situated four miles south of Westfield on the road leading from Westfield to Indianapolis. This road at this point is on the dividing line between Clay and Delaware Townships and a part of the town in each. The original town consisted of fourteen lots but a number of additions have since been added. The first dry-goods store was opened by a firm by the name of Boggs & Boggs, the store room being an old log cabin. The second store was also opened in a log cabin by a firm whose name cannot be learned. They did not remain long, but were succeeded by Haines & Harvey. The firm was succeeded by Elijah King. In 1846 Mess, Wesley & Little of Indianapolis were associated with King. During this partnership the old log cabin was torn down and a substantial frame building erected to take its place. After the withdrawal of Wesley & Little, King, Drum & Anderson associated themselves together and carried on the business. This firm was succeeded by King, Carey & Jessup; then King & King. The following men were also among the early merchants: Elam & Brown, in 1850; succeeded by Mendenhall & Stanton; succeeded by John Kenyon in the year 1857. The Griffin Brothers, in 1860, succeeded by Alfred Brown, succeeded by Randall, who sold out the stock. James Stanley

then opened a drug store in the room vacated by Randall. Carey & Simons succeeded Stanley in the drug business; then Warren & Kinzer had the store and from them it went to L. J. Small. At an early date David Kinzer opened up a variety store. The first blacksmith shop was run by the Hunt Brothers. Other blacksmiths were Harrold & Haines, Binford & Stuart, Joseph Hilcher, John Patty and Richard George. Hilcher was succeeded by Isaac Roberts. A wagon shop was opened in 1850 by Benjamin Ball. In the year 1854, John Patty and Simeon Hawkins erected a wagon shop. They continued in business for about one year, when Hawkins sold his interest to Patty. Patty was succeeded by D. W. Patty and W. C. Kane, who were succeeded by D. W. Patty. David Connell, some time in the fifties, opened a carriage and blacksmith shop and continued in the business until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted and died in the service. Caleb Harvey opened a tan yard in or near Carmel when the town was first laid out, and continued in the business until his death. The business was conducted by his sons and Isaac W. Stanton and was finally abandoned. Other business men were: M. L. Long & A. Peacock, shoemakers; R. Craven & Isaac W. Stanton, harness makers; Harrold & Green, tile manufacturers; Blanchard & George, livery stable, and Calvin Bond, the first undertaker.

The first dentist was William Frost. The physi-

cians were Drs. Carey and Campbell. The post-office was established in 1844, and the first postmaster was Joseph Macy, succeeded by I. W. Stanton, who was succeeded by Elam Brown and he by A. T. Jessup and Jessup by Zina Warren.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was first organized in Carmel in 1848, the membership consisting of about twelve members. Services were at first held in a log house which had formerly been used as a blacksmith shop. In 1850, a frame building was erected, which is still in use. A Sunday-school was organized before the church.

The first meeting of the Society of Friends' Church ever held in the county was a little north and west of Carmel, in 1830. A meeting house was erected about the year 1833. It was called Richland. The name was given it by Benjamin Mendenhall, who had moved from a meeting of the same name in Green County, Ohio. Richland belonged to the Fairfield Monthly Meeting, which was located in Hendricks County. It was at first an Endulged Meeting, but in 1833 a Preparative Meeting was established by the Fairfield Monthly Meeting. In 1835 Richland Preparative joined with Westfield Preparative, and the Westfield Monthly Meeting was established by the White Lick Quarterly Meeting, held in Morgan County. The committee appointed to attend this monthly meeting were Eleazer Beales, Robert W. Hudson, John Carte, Jr., Richard Day, Eliza-

beth Mendenhall, Ann Beales, Ester Newlin and Asenath Moore. These persons were all present with the exception of Richard Day and Elizabeth Mendenhall. The Westfield Yearly Meeting was held alternately at Richland and Westfield. In 1840 the Richland Monthly Meeting was set off from Westfield by the White Lick Quarterly Meeting. Those appointed to attend the opening of the Richland Monthly Meeting were Samuel Spray, Robert W. Hudson, William Whitson, James Kersey, Samuel Millhouse, Ester Spray, Rhoda Carey, Asenath Moore, Margaret Coffin and Lydia Tomlinson. The first clerks of the Richland Monthly Meeting were Levi Haines and Lydia P. Cook. In 1868 the Richland Quarterly Meeting was established. It was composed of Richland, Poplar Ridge and East Branch Monthly Meetings. In 18— the name of both Monthly and Quarterly Meeting was changed from Richland to Carmel.

The first child born among the Friends was Elizabeth Ann Stanton, daughter of Benjamin Mendenhall. The first marriage according to their discipline was that of William Hiatt and Mary Moon. Education early claimed the interests of the Friends in this vicinity. Union High School at Westfield received a great deal of aid from the Monthly Meeting at Carmel. In fact, the schools at Poplar Ridge and Carmel were under its control for some time.

Not among the least items of interest in connection

with the work of the church, was the growth and recognition of the Sabbath School. The first preacher that belonged to this Meeting was Samuel Stafford, who settled there in 1836. The first minister recorded was Asaph Hiatt, in 1841. The first church building erected after leaving the cabin was a log house, 18x20 feet. In 1835 another room, about the same size as the first, was added. The next building was a frame, commenced in 1843 and finished in 1845. The first frame house in Carmel was erected by Thomas Mills. The first grist mill was operated by Carey & Roberts. It stood on the west side of the road near the north line of Carmel.

Nicholsonville.

Nicholsonville, now Clarksville, is situated five and one-half miles southeast of Noblesville on the Noblesville and Pendleton Road. It was laid out by Abraham Nicholson on the 18th day of September, 1849. The first stock of goods for sale was opened by the proprietor of the town. He was the only merchant here for several years and was the first postmaster. Besides this, he operated a tannery. One Mr. Commons, father of J. A. Commons, who now resides near Clarksville, opened the first blacksmith shop in the town. Abraham Nicholson was succeeded in the mercantile business by Conner and Massey, Henry P. Crull and Henry Heiny. Mr. Nicholson was succeeded in the tannery business by his son, William Nicholson, and

Garret Wall. Among the first physicians in the town was Dr. P. P. Whitesell. Henry Heiny was probably the first Justice of the Peace. Benjamin Heiny was a pioneer saw mill man. The early schools for Clarksville were taught three-fourths of a mile west of Clarksville. Subscription schools remained in vogue until about the year 1854. The present system of free education was then inaugurated and a district school building was erected under this system; but it was not erected in Clarksville. The first school building in Clarksville was erected in 1867.

Members of the Methodist Church, residing in and near Clarksville, belonged and worshiped at Bethel Church, one and a half miles west of the town.

Members of the German Baptist denomination, residing in and near Clarksville, worshipped at the church built by that denomination, one and three-quarter miles west of Clarksville. An organization was effected in 1851, but their church building was not erected until 1860.

The Christian Church at Clarksville was organized in 1860 by Rev. Thomas Burnau. Their first meetings were held in school houses or private residences until their present church building was erected in the town.

Clarksville Lodge, No. 118, A. F. & A. M., was organized in January, 1850, and worked under dispensation until the following May, at which time it was duly chartered by the Grand Lodge of Indiana. The char-

ter members of the lodge were six in number, viz.: Hiram G. Finch, Abraham Nicholson, Samuel Nicholson, Jacob Crull, Francis G. Reynolds and Peter Passwater. The first officers were Hiram G. Finch, W. M.; Abraham Nicholson, J. W.; F. G. Reynolds, Treasurer; Samuel Nicholson, S. W.; Jacob Crull, Secretary, and Peter Passwater, S. D. The lodge building is the property of the fraternity and was erected prior to the organization of the lodge at a cost of \$1,600. The office of W. M. was filled for a number of years by the following named persons: Samuel Nicholson, Hiram G. Finch, Dr. P. P. Whitesell, S. P. Jones, J. J. Cottingham and J. W. Boone.

Eagletown.

Eagletown is situated ten miles west of Noblesville on the Noblesville and Lebanon road. It was laid out on lands owned by Ephraim Stout and Jesse Waller, March 21, 1848. Cyrus Bowman and F. Wells were the pioneer merchants of this town. In later years, William Vance conducted the only dry goods and general store in the town. Barker and White were pioneers in the drug business. Nathan Pike was probably the first blacksmith of the town.

In about the year 1865, N. White and Samuel and Joseph Cloud erected a flouring mill at this place. They were succeeded by Imri Hurst and Hurst by Henry Deer.

The Union Christian Band was organized in the year 1859 at school house No. 11, near Eagletown. It conducted services at that place about one year, at the end of which period they erected a house of worship a half mile east of Eagletown. It was denominated the "Union Blue." Within a few years the principal members moved to other places and the membership became much reduced. There were scarcely enough left to maintain an organization and the church building was donated to the United Brethren, reserving its use for meetings of the Christian Band, when wanted by them for that purpose. The building was moved to Eagletown by the latter denomination, where union services are conducted at regular intervals.

The United Brethren organized in 1849 or 1850, and in the same year erected a log church half a mile south of Eagletown. There were about twenty-five members at the date of their organization. About twelve years later they removed their building to Eagletown, where they continued to worship.

In 1841 or 1842 the Friends organized near Eagletown in a log cabin, which stood on the land of Ephraim Stout. There were about fifteen members in this congregation and meetings were held in the same cabin for two years, when a house of worship was erected. This congregation was composed of members who were radically anti-slavery in sentiment and had withdrawn from the Westfield Monthly Meeting on that account and

firmly united with the anti-slavery Friends. In 1855 they reorganized at Eagletown and erected a comfortable house, in which meetings have since been held every alternate month. The membership has increased to over one hundred. A Sabbath-school was organized by this society with good results.

New Britton.

New Britton is situated four miles south of Noblesville on the Peru & Indianapolis, now the Lake Erie & Western, Railroad, and was laid out by William Brandon, March 18th, 1851. Soon after that one Mr. Brozier opened up a stock of merchandise at that place. A blacksmith shop was also soon after opened at this point, but I have been unable to get the name of the proprietor. Dr. Cyrus was the first physician to locate at that point. Mr. Brozier was succeeded in the goods business by Samuel Trittipo, who also bought grain. He did a large and profitable business. The postoffice was kept by Brozier during the time he was in business and by Trittipo at the time he owned the store. In about the year 1862 Sydney Cropper bought a farm adjoining the town on the west. He opened up a blacksmith and repair shop which he conducted for a number of years. He also acted as justice of the peace.

The school house was one mile east of the town. The Methodist Episcopal Church organized a class as early as 1852 and met for worship at the school house

above named. New Britton has never improved much. At the beginning it was a country village with its store, postoffice, doctor, blacksmith and justice of the peace. It will have its place in the history of the county by reason of the fact that two of the five commissioners appointed to locate the capital of the State voted to locate the same upon what was called the Conner Bluff, on the east bank of White River, not more than one mile west of New Britton.

Ekin.

This village is situate about four miles west of Atlanta on the line dividing Hamilton and Tipton counties. This is a thriving little village, with its stores, its blacksmith shop, physicians, school and church. It is situate in a good farming community, but the products of the farm for sale go to some point on the railroad. The same is true as to stock raised on the farm.

Mattsville.

This is a small village situate on the south bank of Cool Creek eight miles southwest of Noblesville in Delaware Township. It has one store, one blacksmith shop and a postoffice. The nearest church building is White Chapel, east of Mattsville, and the nearest school house is near the church referred to. There is quite an amount of trade and business done at this point, but not much prospect for improvement.

Atlanta.

This city is located on the north line of Hamilton County on the line of the old Peru & Indianapolis Railway, now known as the Lake Erie & Western. Caleb Sparger owned land in an early day west of the present line of railway. He laid off a town on his land and named it Spargersville. He sold a few lots, kept a store for a short time and then sold his land and moved away. Michael Shiel was the owner of land east of Sparger. He laid out a town and named it Shielville. He also sold a few lots. On the 21st day of March, 1851, Andrew Tucker laid out and platted the town of Buana Vista. The name has been changed to Atlanta. So Spargerville, Shielville and Buana Vista combined is known as Atlanta. At the time Buana Vista was laid out the country all around it was new, the land wet and swampy and covered with a heavy growth of timber and underbrush. The first merchant was Caleb Sparger, the second Michael Shiel. The third store was opened by Bicknell Cole. The fourth firm was the Eshleman Bros. This was the first firm to sell goods in a frame building. The next was E. S. Tyler, from Indianapolis. The next was William Rooker. The next was John S. Wolf. This store was afterwards owned and operated by Wolf & Walton. Shielville was laid out in 1839. Its plat was never recorded, but the postoffice bore the name of "Shielville Postoffice." No great improvement was accomplished until the comple-

tion of the railroad to that point. Messrs. Walton & Whetstone at or about this time formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the lumber and timber business. They commenced purchasing timber, which was sold in the log, made into lumber, staves and heading stock. In this undertaking they were very successful. Mr. Walton retained his interest in the stock of goods during all of the time he was in the lumber trade. In 1865 Mr. Walton and Mr. Niedhammer, under the firm name of Walton & Niedhammer, erected a flouring mill at a cost of \$16,000. Among those who engaged in business in Buana Vista subsequent to those I have named were: Dry goods, drugs and groceries: Busher & Daniels, Martin Roads, Joseph Lefever, W. N. Jackson; physicians: W. M. Glass, J. C. Driver, A. C. Freeman, Mrs. Dr. Roads; boots and shoes: Essig & Fritz, W. B. Pierce, C. E. Albert; saddler and harness maker: J. G. Dunn; stoves and tinware: W. P. Winfield; blacksmiths: S. N. Matthews and Nicholas Warford; wagon makers: C. C. Phillips and E. J. Rogers, undertaker and furniture dealer.

The first church building in Buana Vista was built by all denominations and by contributions from those not members of any church and was called Union Church. It was used by all denominations harmoniously. The building was used for other purposes, such as public meetings and the like. The schools did not advance very rapidly up to 1865. Under the school

system of 1852 better progress was made than had been made prior to that time. No other church building other than the Union Church heretofore spoken of was erected in Buana Vista until after the year 1865.

Arcadia.

The town of Arcadia was laid out by Isaac Martz in 1850. It was situated on the Peru & Indianapolis, now the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, nine miles north of Noblesville. Between that time and the close of the year 1865 the town attained a position of mercantile importance and was and is recognized as a good trading point. It is surrounded by a good farming community composed of enterprising men. In 1852 the first stock of merchandise was opened for sale by Josephus Mundle. Two years later he disposed of his stock of goods at auction and Isaac Martz opened a store in the same building. This house was occupied from the time Mr. Martz vacated up to the year 1859 by Mr. Myers, G. B. Scribner and Seth Maker. In the fall of 1859 J. S. Carroll and brother rented the room and opened up a stock of goods. This firm continued in business about two years. They then sold out and J. S. Carroll and John I. Caylor formed a partnership. In 1864 Mr. Carroll erected a new business house and associated W. T. Smith with him as a partner.

In the year 1864 the Evangelical Association erected a house of worship in Arcadia. Four years

later this house was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Arcadia Christian Church was organized by Carey W. Harrison in 1845. There were about twenty-five members in the original organization. Mr. Harrison remained in charge for a number of years. In 1850 Isaac Martz donated a lot upon which a building was soon after erected for a church and school house. Services were held in this house for about fifteen years. About 1866 they erected a new church building on Main Street.

After the passage of the school law of 1852 the people of Arcadia took great interest in the promotion of education. The school fund under this law did not for a few years accumulate rapidly and progress was slow.

The Arcadia flouring mill was erected by Isaac Martz in the year 1863. In 1864 he added a saw mill to this grist mill. The building is frame, 30x40 feet, the main building being two and a half stories high. It has three runs of buhrs and is conducted as a custom mill. A steam elevator was erected by W. B. Gentry. It was a frame building 40x90 feet, having a storage capacity of 8,000 bushels. The grain bought at this elevator was shipped to Eastern markets. A steam saw mill was erected by Niedham & Tucker. The main building was 35x90 feet and was two stories high. Furniture was made at this mill.

CHAPTER XII.

Incidents and Stories.

The Indian Murders.

As early as 1821 two cabins were built in what is now known as Fall Creek Township. One of these cabins was built on the south bank of Fall Creek at the mouth of Thorpe's Creek. This creek had not received its present name at that time. The other cabin was built on the north bank of Fall Creek on the land that was owned by John Patterson at the time of his death, and near where the old Indian trace, leading from Noblesville to Greenfield, crossed the creek. These two cabins were found vacated by the first permanent settlers of Fall Creek Township, and they never knew who built them. The writer of this history learned by accident that the last named cabin was built by a man by the name of Bridge, and, as will be shown hereafter, it is probable that the first named cabin was built by a man by the name of Sawyer, who was a brother-in-law to Bridge. Bridge frequently visited the trading post of William Conner. There was, at the time, an Indian trail leading past Bridge's cabin from the east

to William Conner's trading post, and when asked what he was doing he said hunting and trapping. Early in the spring of 1824 a hunting party of Seneca Indians, consisting of two men, three squaws and four children, encamped on the east side of Fall Creek about eight miles northeast of the present site of Pendleton. At this time the country was new and the population scattered here and there in the woods. Game was plenty and the Indian hunting grounds had not been forsaken by many of the tribes. The country around the camping grounds of the Indians was a dense, unbroken forest, and although these Indians were friendly, the white settlers felt some alarm and kept a watchful eye upon them. The principal Indian was named Ludlow; the other man was called Mingo. The Indians commenced their season of hunting and trapping—the men with their guns, and the squaws setting the traps, preparing and cooking the game and caring for the children—two boys some ten years old and two girls of more tender years. A week had rolled around and the success of the Indians had been only fair, with better prospects ahead. As the spring was opening and raccoons were beginning to leave their holes in the trees in search of the frogs that had begun to leave their muddy beds at the bottom of the creeks, the trapping season was only just commencing. Ludlow and his band, wholly unsuspecting of harm and unconscious of any approaching enemies, were seated around their camp fire, when

there approached through the wood five white men, Harper, Sawyer, Hudson, Bridge, Sr., and Bridge, Jr. Harper was the leader and stepping up to Ludlow, took him by the hand and told him that his party had lost their horses and wanted Ludlow and Mingo to help find them. The Indians agreed to go in search of the horses. Ludlow took one path and Mingo another. Harper followed Ludlow and Bridge, Sr., trailed Mingo, keeping some fifty yards behind. They traveled some short distance from the camp, when Harper shot Ludlow through the body. He fell dead on his face. Hudson, on hearing the crack of the rifle of Harper, immediately shot Mingo, the ball entering just below his shoulder and passing through his body, killing him instantly. The party then met and proceeded within gunshot of the camp. Sawyer then shot one of the squaws through the head. She fell and died without a struggle. Bridge, Sr., shot another squaw, and Bridge, Jr., the other. Both fell dead. Sawyer then fired at the oldest boy, but only wounded him. The other children were shot by some of the party. Harper then led on to the camp, where the squaws, one boy and the two girls lay dead. The oldest boy was still living and Sawyer took him by the legs and knocked his brains out against the end of a log. The camp was then robbed of everything worth carrying away. Harper, supposed to be the ring leader, left immediately and was never taken. Hudson, Sawyer, Bridge, Sr., and Bridge, Jr., were arrested

and confined in a square log jail, built of heavy beech and sugar tree logs, notched down closely and fitting tight above, below and on the sides, all heavily ironed. Hudson was a man of about middle size, with a bad look, dark eye and bushy hair and about thirty-five years of age. Sawyer was about the same age, rather heavier than Hudson, but there was nothing in his appearance that could have marked him in a crowd as any other than a common farmer. Bridge, Sr., was much older than Sawyer, his head was quite gray. He was above the common height, slender and a little bent when standing. Bridge, Jr., was some eighteen years of age, a tall stripling. Bridge, Sr., was the father of Bridge, Jr., as I have said, and the brother-in-law of Sawyer. The news of these Indian murders flew upon the wings of the wind. The settlers became greatly alarmed, fearing the retaliatory vengeance of the tribes and especially the other bands of Senecas. The facts reached Mr. John Johnston, at the Indian agency at Piqua, O. An account of the murders was sent from the agency to the War Department at Washington City. Col. Johnston and William Conner visited all of the Indian tribes and assured them that the Government would punish the offenders, and obtained the promise of the chiefs and warriors that they would wait and see what their "Great Father" would do before they took the matter into their own hands. This quieted the fears of the settlers and preparation was

commenced for the trials. A new log building was erected in the north part of Pendleton with two rooms, one for the court and the other for the grand jury. The court room was about 20x30 feet, with a heavy punch-eon floor and a platform at one end, three feet high, with a strong railing in front. It had a bench for the judges, a plain table for the clerk, in front on the floor a long bench for the counsel, a little pen for the prisoners, a side bench for the witnesses, and a long pole in front substantially supported to separate the crowd from the court and bar. A guard by day and night was placed around the jail. The court was composed of William W. Wick, presiding judge; Samuel Holliday and Adam Winchel, associate judges. Judge Wick was young on the bench, but had had much experience in criminal trials. Judge Winchel was one of the best and most conscientious of men. He was a blacksmith by trade and had ironed the prisoners. He was an honest, but illiterate man. Both associate judges were without any pretensions to legal knowledge. Moses Cox was the clerk. He could barely write his name. Samuel Cory, the sheriff, was a fine specimen of a woods Hoosier, without fear of man or beast, with a voice that made the woods ring as he called the jurors and witnesses. The State was thus prepared for the trials. In the meantime the Government was not sleeping. Col. Johnston, the Indian agent, was directed to attend the trials to see that the witnesses were present

and to pay their fees. Gen. James Noble, then a United States Senator, was employed by the Secretary of War to prosecute, with power to fee an assistant. Philip Sweetzer, a young son-in-law of the General, of high promise in his profession, was selected by the General as his assistant. Calvin Fletcher was the regular prosecuting attorney, then a young man of more than ordinary ability, and a good criminal lawyer. The only inn at Pendleton was a new frame house near the creek. When the day for the trial of Hudson, one of the prisoners, arrived, a number of the distinguished lawyers of this State were in attendance and several from the State of Ohio. Among the most noted I name Gen. James Noble, Philip Sweetzer, Harvey Clegg, Lot Bloomfield, James Rariden, Charles W. Zest, Calvin Fletcher, Daniel E. Wick and William R. Morris, of this State. Two from Ohio were Gen. Sampson Mason and Moses Vance. Judge Wick was absent in the morning and William R. Morris arose and moved the associate judges as follows: "I ask that these gentlemen be admitted as attorneys and counselors at this bar. They are regular practitioners, but have not brought their licenses with them." Then the following took place: Judge Winchel—"Have they come here to defend the prisoners?" Mr. Morris—"The most of them have." Judge Winchel—"Let them be sworn, nobody but a lawyer would defend a murderer." Mr. Morris—"I move the court for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up

the prisoners now legally confined in jail." Judge Winchel—"For what?" Mr. Morris—"A writ of habeas corpus." Judge Winchel—"What do you want to do with it?" Mr. Morris—"To bring up the prisoners and have them discharged." Judge Winchel—"Is there any law for that?" Mr. Morris read the statute regulating the writ of habeas corpus. Judge Winchel—"That act, Mr. Morris, has been repealed long ago." "Your Honor is mistaken," replied Mr. Morris, "it is a constitutional writ as old as Magna Charta itself." "Well, Mr. Morris, to cut the matter short," said the Judge, "it will do you no good to bring out the prisoners. I ironed them myself, and you will never get those irons off until they have been tried, habeas corpus or no habeas corpus. Motion overruled." Judge Wick then entered and took his seat between the two side judges. Judge Wick—"Call the grand jury." All answered to their names, and were sworn. Court then adjourned for dinner. After dinner the court met, and the grand jury brought an indictment for murder, drawn by Mr. Fletcher against Hudson. Counsel on both sides—"Bring the prisoners into the court." The Court—"Sheriff put a jury in the box." Sheriff—"May it please the Court, Dr. Highday just handed me a list of names to call on the jury." Judge Wick ordered the Doctor brought into court. Dr. Highday—"Did Your Honor wish to see me?" Judge Wick—"Dr. Highday, is this your handwriting?" Doctor—"I presume it is."

Judge Wick—"Dr. Highday, we have no jail to put you in, as the one we have is full, so hear your sentence. It is the judgment of the Court that you be banished from the court grounds until the trials are over. Sheriff, see that the judgment of the Court is carried strictly into execution." Hudson, the prisoner, was brought into court by the deputy sheriff and two of the guards. His appearance had greatly changed since his arrest and imprisonment with his comrades in crime. He was now pale, haggard and downcast, and with a faltering voice answered on his arraignment, "Not guilty." The petit jury were hardy, honest pioneers, wearing moccasins and side knives. The evidence occupied but a single day, and was positively closing every door of hope to the prisoner. The prosecuting attorney read the statute creating and affixing the punishment to the homicide, and plainly stated the substance of the evidence. He was followed for the prisoner in able, eloquent and powerful speeches, appealing to the prejudice of the jury against the Indians, relating in glowing colors the early massacre of white men, women and children by the Indians, reading the principal incident in the history of Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton, relating their cruelties at the battles of Blue Licks and Bryant's Station, and not forgetting the defeat of Braddock, St. Clair and Harmar. Gen. James Noble closed the argument for the State in one of his forcible speeches, holding up to the jury the bloody clothes of the Indians and

appealing to the justice, patriotism and love of the laws, not forgetting that the safety of the settlers might depend upon the conviction of the prisoners, as the chiefs and warriors expected justice to be done. The speech of the General had a marked effect upon the crowd, as well as the jury. Judge Wick charged the jury at some length, laying down the law of homicide in its different degrees and distinctly impressing upon the jury that the law knew no distinction as to nation or color; that the murder of an Indian was equally as criminal in law as the murder of a white man. The jury retired in the evening and in the morning brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. A motion for a new trial was overruled; the prisoner was brought into court and the sentence of death pronounced in the most solemn manner by Judge Wick. The time for the execution was fixed for a distant day. In the meantime Hudson made his escape from the guard one dark night and hid himself in a hollow log in the woods, where he was found and arrested. Time rolled on. The fatal day for the execution arrived. Multitudes of people were there, and among them were seen several Senecas, relatives of the murdered Indians. The gallows were erected just above the falls on Fall Creek on the north side. The people covered the surrounding hills, and at the appointed hour Hudson, by the forfeiture of his life, made the last earthly atonement for his crime. The other cases were continued until the next term of court.

Trial of Sawyer.

Monday morning of the next term came, and court met. Judge Eggleston and Judges Adam Winchel and Samuel Holliday, associate judges, took their seats, with Moses Cox at the clerk's desk, Samuel Cory on the sheriff's platform and Col. John Berry, captain of the guards, leaning against the logs. The grand jury were called, sworn and charged, and court adjourned for dinner. In the afternoon the evidence of the main witnesses was heard. O. H. Smith, prosecuting attorney, had prepared indictments in his office in Indianapolis. These he presented to the foreman of the grand jury. The foreman signed the bills on his knee, and they were returned into court before the adjournment that night. The court met the next morning. It was agreed between counsel for the State and defense that Sawyer should be tried first for the shooting of one of the squaws. The prisoner was brought into court. He appeared haggard and very much changed by his long confinement. The court room was crowded. Gen. James Noble, Philip Sweetzer and O. H. Smith appeared for the State and James Rariden, Lot Bloomfield, William R. Morris and Charles H. Zest for the prisoner. Judge Eggleston—"Sheriff, call the petit jury." Judge Winchel—"Sheriff, call 'Squire Makepeace on the jury, he will be a good juror. He will not let one of these murderers get away." Judge Eggles-

ton, turning to Judge Winchell—"This will never do. What, the Court pick a jury to try a capital case?" The jury was soon impaneled. The evidence was conclusive that the prisoner had shot one of the squaws at the camp after the killing of Ludlow and Mingo by Harper and Hudson. This jury, too, were a hardy, heavy-bearded set of men, with side knives in their belts, and all wore moccasins. Mr. Sweetzer opened for the State with a strong speech. He was followed in able speeches by Mr. Morrison, Mr. Zest and Mr. Rariden for the prisoner. General Noble closed for the State. The case went to the jury under an able charge from Judge Eggleston and court adjourned for dinner. At the meeting of court after dinner, the jury returned the verdict of guilty of manslaughter, two years of hard labor in the penitentiary. Sawyer was immediately put upon trial before the same jury for the murder of the Indian boy at the camp. The evidence was heard and was conclusive against the prisoner. Able speeches were made by counsel for the State and also for the prisoner. The jury was charged by the Court and retired for deliberation. After an absence of only a few minutes the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was remanded and court adjourned.

The next morning the case of Bridge, Sr., for shooting a little girl at the Indian camp, was called. The prisoner entered with the sheriff. A jury was impaneled. The proof was positive. The case was argued as in the

case of Sawyer; the jury was charged and after a few minutes' absence, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The only remaining case, the one of the young Bridge for the shooting of the other Indian boy at the camp, came on next.

The trial was more brief, but the result was the same—verdict of murder in the first degree, but with a recommendation to the Governor for a pardon in consequence of his youth, in which the Court and bar joined. The trials closed, motions for new trials overruled and court adjourned until the next day. The next morning the prisoners were brought into court and the sentence of death was pronounced. The time for the execution was fixed for a distant day, but it soon rolled around. The gallows were erected on the north bank of Fall Creek, just above the falls. When the hour for the execution had arrived, thousands surrounded the gallows. A Seneca chief, with his warriors, was posted near the brow of the hill. Sawyer and Bridge, Sr., ascended the scaffold together, and were executed in quick succession, and died without a struggle. The vast audience was in tears. The exclamation of the Senecas was interpreted, "We are satisfied." An hour expired, the bodies were taken down and laid in their coffins, when there was seen ascending the scaffold, Bridge, Jr., the last of the convicts. His step was feeble, requiring the aid of the sheriff; the rope was ad-

justed. He threw his eyes around upon the audience and then down upon the coffins, where lay, exposed, the bodies of his father and his uncle. From that moment his wild gaze too clearly showed that the scene had been too much for his youthful mind. Reason had partially left her throne and he stood wildly looking at the crowd, apparently unconscious of his position. The last minute had come, when James B. Kay, Governor of the State, announced to the immense assemblage that the convict was pardoned. Perhaps never before did an audience more heartily respond, while there was a universal regret that the executive mercy had been deferred to the last moment. Thus ended the first trials in the United States where convictions for murder were had and followed by the execution of white men for killing Indians.

Bridge, Sr., Bridge, Jr., and Sawyer resided in Fall Creek Township, Hamilton County, Indiana. Hudson lived in Hancock County, Indiana, very near Sawyer and Bridge, Sr. It was not known where Harper lived. It was evident that the conspiracy to murder these Indians was formed in Hamilton County, Indiana, and as three of the guilty parties resided therein, it is proper that the whole circumstance should be related in this work. The main facts in connection with the murders and the trials of murderers, I have taken from the reports of the murders and trials written by O. H. Smith and published in his work entitled, "Early Indiana

Trials and Sketches." The other facts I learned from the old settlers.

The Old Ferry Boat.

In March, 1846, the Board of County Commissioners granted William Carlin a license to erect and maintain a ferry across White River at Noblesville. Under this authority Mr. Carlin constructed a flat boat sufficiently large to hold a wagon and four horses. He then procured a large rope which he fastened to a tree on the west bank of the river, and the other end to a windlass on the east bank. By means of the windlass the rope could be tightened or loosened as was required. Two smaller ropes with pulleys connected the boat with the larger rope. These small ropes were so arranged that when the boat was crossing to the west bank the rope at the east end would allow that end to drift down stream further than the front. The pulleys ran along on the large rope so that when the boat was pushed from the shore the force of the current would send the pulleys forward on the rope. By this means the boat was sent across the stream. On the return trip the rope on the west end of the boat was lengthened and the one on the east taken up. On arriving at either bank an apron attached to the boat was thrown forward which made a passageway to the shore. For foot passengers an old canoe was used. The toll for foot passengers was five cents each, a man and one horse ten cents, for a wagon, driver and two horses twenty cents,

for a one-horse vehicle fifteen cents, for wagon and three horses twenty-five cents, for wagon and four horses thirty-five cents, for each head of cattle two and one-half cents, for each hog or sheep one cent. Public messengers were ferried free. The writer was keeper of the ferry during the January flood of 1847, and had some thrilling experiences. At one time a man drove a two-horse wagon onto the boat, leaving the horses attached to the wagon. He had with him a woman and two children. The ropes were adjusted and the boat pushed from the shore. The river was very high and the current strong. The center of the stream had been passed going west when the rope at the east end of the boat broke letting it drift down stream, throwing the weight on the rope at the west end. It was a question whether that would hold the boat. If it should break all would be lost. The woman began to scream and the children to cry. A long pole was used to relieve the weight on the short rope and the opposite shore was reached in safety. This ferry was used in time of high water until a bridge was built; then it was discontinued.

Muster Day.

For several years after the organization of this county an organization of the militia was kept up. At stated periods all able-bodied men of the age of twenty-one and under fifty were required to meet at certain places, designated, for drill and to learn military tactics.

The militia of this county, except a portion in the west part of the county, met at Conner's mill, southwest of Noblesville. After the men had assembled at or near the muster ground, the colonel, or in his absence the next highest in rank, ordered the men to fall in line. Then the officer in command, superbly mounted, with his plume fastened to his hat and his sword at his side, would ride along the entire length of the line, lining up the men. Then the teaching of the manual of arms began; then the marching and counter-marching until recess. After recess the practice continued for some time, after which the men were dismissed.

Muster day was a gala day. It must not be supposed that none were present except the militia, for every body else were there also for the purpose of "seein' the fun," as they would say. All the athletes were there to exhibit themselves and to make matches. The men and boys who claimed to be fleet of foot were there to win races and wagers if possible. "Old scores" were settled in the manner customary at this time. The man with his jug or keg of whisky was there to pick up his $6\frac{1}{4}$ or $12\frac{1}{2}$ cent piece. If it happened to be in the water-melon season, the water-melon vender was there. Many instances of note happened on these occasions. If two men chanced to meet on muster day who were not on friendly terms, they were almost certain to settle their difficulty by resorting to blows, or

"fight it out" as the encounter would be termed, and the best man was voted to have had the honest or right side of the case. This was not right for the reason that might did not make right then any more than it does at the present time. But it was too often the case that the right or wrong of quarrels were determined in this way in those early times.

On one occasion a man drove a wagon load of melons near the muster grounds preparatory to selling them. This was early in the day. So he unhitched his horses from the wagon and tied them to the saplings near by, and then called his bull-dog and placed him in the wagon in charge of the load of melons, and started away to take a stroll around the grounds. He was told that he had better stay with his wagon if he wished to save his melons, but he stopped abruptly in his walk, and with all assurance possible said that he would give the entire load of melons to any man who would be able, in his absence, "to get on that wagon." Solomon Finch was present at the time and, although he was then one of the County Commissioners, determined to get possession of that load of melons. So he repaired to the mill-race that had just been constructed and filled his hat with stones of the proper size and walked to within a short distance of the wagon of melons. He then began throwing those stones against the wagon bed, taking good care not to hit the dog that was in the wagon. He kept up this throwing and pounding

against the wagon, making all the noise he could with the stones, until the dog, not knowing what made the noise or where it came from, became frightened and ran away. Finch then took absolute possession of the wagon and melons and told the by-standers that when the original owner came back he would divide the melons among them. Shortly the original owner appeared and found Finch in possession and his dog absent. He was filled with astonishment, of course, and manifested a disposition to go back on his word, but it was neither the time nor the place for a man to attempt to do anything of that kind, so he gave up his melons and they were divided among the people present.

The Story of John Rhoads.

The Underground Railway was the name given to the route over which the friends of slaves spirited these poor, oppressed people from the land of the slaveholder to the land of the free, the destination being, for the most part, in the Dominion of Canada. These friends of the slave gave their time, money and best thoughts to this humane but, at that time, illegal enterprise, many of them risking their lives and liberty in this cause. They engaged in this work without hope of reward other than that of the consciousness that they had helped some poor soul escape from the lash of the cruel task-master to the land where he could enjoy the fruits of his own labor and to a land where there was

no more separation of families at the auction block. Hamilton County bears the distinction and the proud honor of being the home of several depots, or stations, for one or more lines of these Underground Railways.

Referring to the life of George Boxley, as given in this work, it will be seen that the system of Underground Railway had its origin in the slave States. And, referring to our State Constitution and the laws passed pursuant thereto, it will also be observed that all persons in this State participating in the business of concealing or in any way aiding slaves in their efforts to escape from slavery took great risks upon themselves. But, notwithstanding this fact, many noble men and women in this county did render valuable aid to slaves who were making their escape from bondage. The late Hon. Fred Douglas, in his day one of the most eloquent men in our country, was once a slave and was brought to Westfield by means of the underground railway system on his way to freedom, and remained over night at the home of Ephraim Stout.

But while there were many good men in our county who gave assistance to run-away slaves, perhaps a very large majority of our people not only opposed any such aid to the slave, but were just as strongly opposed to the slave himself. This was shown in many ways. At one time Fred Douglas was advertised to speak in Noblesville, but when the time came for him to speak he was met by a mob that was determined that he

should not speak, and his friends were obliged to spirit him away to preserve him from injury. Not far from the same time Douglas was billed to speak at Pendleton, and on that occasion he was actually mobbed and egged, and many men from this county participated in that disgraceful affair. But in the course of a few years the sentiment had wonderfully changed; for after the war he spoke in Noblesville to a very large and enthusiastic audience, all of whom seemed to be glad to do honor to this great orator.

In 1837 John Rhoads and wife, Louan, and one child, all colored, were taken to the home of Joseph Bailey, west of Deming, in the night time, in a closely covered wagon, where they were to remain in hiding for a few days for the purpose of resting, when it was expected to proceed on their journey to Canada. At this time John and Louan were slaves and had been from the time of their birth. Here it was that they had toiled from year to year, day in and day out, for their lord and master, and frequently received brutal chastisement from a brutal overseer for trivial and possibly no offense whatever. Some have claimed that they were born in Kentucky, but, be that as it may, their early lives were probably spent in the cotton and tobacco fields of Missouri.

Just why or how it happened I do not know, but from some reason John and Louan, who had become husband and wife and to whom had been born one child,

were taken by their master into the state of Illinois for the purpose of working them as slaves upon the prairies of that State. They remained here, just how long I do not remember, working for their master, but it was for a longer time than six months, when the slave owner began to hear it whispered around that John and Louan had lived in a free State long enough to entitle them, by law, to their freedom. He then concluded that it was time for him to remove his human property from that free into a slave State, and this he did. He purchased a place in Missouri and to this plantation he took John and Louan. John had heard of Canada, and while he was in the great free State of Illinois he also had heard of people that were called abolitionists and of the underground railway, and it is possible that he and his wife had talked over these matters frequently and may be some of their conversations had been overheard by their master. John and Louan were ever on the alert. A stranger from one of the slave States farther south did not do much talking around their master's house without being heard by these intelligent, liberty-loving slaves, and their watchfulness was at last rewarded. In one of these "overheard" conversations they learned that Louan was to be sold to a southern planter and separated from her husband and child. It was then that they began to review all that they had learned of Canada and the underground railway, and it was not long until they began to devise ways to test the worth to the slave of this peculiar railway.

One who had never been a slave could not imagine the feelings of John Rhoads and his wife when they learned that she was to be sold like a dumb brute and separated from her husband and child. Although filled with grave apprehensions and fear, they did not despair. Carefully concealing and suppressing their grief and fears in the presence of the slave dealer and their master, they at once decided upon a desperate effort at escape, and with this idea in their minds they at once began thinking of the possibility, or rather plausibility, of an attempt at escape. They were in a slave State, and among those ready at any moment, should they attempt to escape, to pursue and capture them dead or alive. Unfortunately, also, for them, John was at this time quite lame from an accident, but he was, nevertheless, strong and active. They at once began making preparations. John secured a saw, an ax and a hammer and packed them into a small bundle. John was to take charge of these and Louan was to take charge of the little boy. Thus prepared they stole out into the darkness from their little cabin in their race for liberty. They had traveled over a road from Illinois to their master's plantation in Missouri, and of course had some knowledge of the country through which they could pass, provided they should take the same route, and this they decided to do.

They left their cabin as early as possible in the evening and traveled all night, and about morning of the

next day, providentially, as it appeared to them, came to a very large swamp. They entered into this swamp and, by accident or otherwise, found a place where they could lie down and rest during the day. They were not disturbed during this day, and at nightfall they again resumed their journey, continuing in the same direction in which they started. They traveled as far as they could on this second night and about the break of day found another safe hiding place, and of this they availed themselves for another day's rest, but before another night passed they were in a world of trouble.

As soon as the master discovered that John and his family had left, he knew they were on a runaway trip, but he did not know the course they had taken, and neither did he know their objective point. And after quite an amount of inquiry and search without becoming any the wiser, he resorted to the blood-hound theory which he proceeded to put into practice. The hounds were finally secured and placed upon the tracks of the runaways. It has been said that future events sometimes cast their shadows beforehand. Be this as it may, John Rhoads was much disturbed in his sleep on this last night, for he had what he called a vision. In his sleep he saw two fugitive slaves with a child fleeing from a brutal slave-owner and his hounds. He had the feelings of a husband and father that this awful scene meant that they might be torn to pieces by the savage blood-hounds, or that, what was worse, family ties

broken, himself sent to one portion of the Gulf States, his wife to another, and still his little boy to another, where there was incessant toil with nothing but despair and unrequited service for unfeeling and inhuman tack-masters. John awoke in excitement. It was near nightfall. They hastily partook of the little remnant of food they had taken with them, emerged from their hiding place and again began their journey. They continued traveling in this way, sleeping and resting in daytime and traveling at night, and all the time subsisting upon corn, potatoes and such things as they could gather without being seen. They were conscious most of the time that they were being pursued by hounds, and this was the case; but they managed in some way to throw them off their trail. At last they came to the Mississippi River, and John at once began the construction of a raft. This rude boat was made from logs and poles cut from the banks of the river. These were tied together with hickory bark and pliant saplings. At last all was ready. He cut a good pole for a paddle, placed the tools upon the raft with which it had been constructed, and after he, his wife and child had placed themselves upon this rude craft, John pushed for the opposite shore on the Illinois side. When about one-third of the way over his pursuers, with their dogs, reached the banks of the river, and they hastily prepared a raft, but before they could get it ready John and his family were safely on the opposite shore. They

reached the shore at a point where no one lived and started for the interior of the country as fast as they could go, and before their pursuers could get their raft ready and had crossed to the Illinois side, John was far beyond them. The pursuers, however, did not give up the chase, but began hunting the trail, and offered large rewards for their capture, and advertised extensively for information. By these means they were able to learn the direction the fugitives took and at last found their trail. John, in the meantime, was going on his way for liberty as fast as he could travel, but at last he was caught and he and his family were placed in jail to await the procurement of the proper papers to enable him to remove slaves out of a free State back into a slave State.

The reflections of these poor people were anything but pleasant, for if this effort to escape should result in nothing but a return to slavery, their lot would be all the worse for having made the effort. But the news of their capture flew like "wild-fire," and as there were abolitionists in that section of the State, John's help was much nearer than he supposed. Meetings were held by these abolitionists and resolutions were adopted looking to the rescue of these liberty-loving people. Communications were soon opened up with John, and this resulted in a plan for the release of him and his little family. The time was fixed for the rescue, and so perfectly had all been planned that John and Louan and

their child were taken from the jail and placed upon the underground railway. By this means they were spirited across the State of Illinois into Indiana, and finally into Hamilton County, landing as before stated at the home of Joseph Bailey, near the little town of Deming. John's pursuers had lost trace of him as completely as if he had been drowned in the river, and they finally returned to the State of Missouri.

John's purpose was to go on to Canada, but his many friends around Deming prevailed upon him to remain there, assuring him that he could never be taken from there, so the counsel of his friends prevailed. He and his family were almost worn out and almost starved, but after resting a while they entered upon the career of freemen. Some one furnished them a home, and this neighbor gave them one thing and that one something else, until they were prepared to go to house-keeping and to work. They found plenty of work, which they performed willingly and well. At last John purchased a little patch of ground upon which he built a cabin and lived in his own home, but he slept as it were with one eye open. No window was ever placed in this cabin and there was but one door. John never did feel absolutely secure. He always had an ax at the head of his bed. He feared that under the laws as they then were he might yet be captured and taken back into slavery, and as after events proved, he had ample reasons for harboring such fears.

A man by the name of Mr. Vaughn claimed to be the owner and master of the Rhoads family, and he it was that followed them so closely with his human hunters and blood-hounds. The slave name of John Rhoads was Sam Burk. On account of this assumed name it made it all the harder for Vaughn to get any trace of his former slaves, and the way he finally obtained information concerning them illustrates how an innocent remark may, at times, do an innocent party much wrong, or cause him a great deal of trouble.

A kind-hearted old Christian gentleman by the name of Abel Gibson moved from near Mooresville, Morgan County, this State, to Adams Township, this county, and learned of the history of the Rhoads family, and afterward, when making a visit back to his former home in Morgan County, stopped over night on his way with an acquaintance, near Bridgport, by the name of Merritt, and to this man he innocently related the story of the Rhoads family up to that date. This man Merritt afterward moved to Missouri and, by chance, located near the Vaughn plantation and became a neighbor of Mr. Vaughn. Vaughn related his story of the loss of his former slaves to Mr. Merritt, and Merritt revealed the whereabouts of that unfortunate family and came all the way with the slave hunter to Indiana to help capture them. Merritt visited his old friend Abel Gibson and pretended to be in the business of buying fur, and pretended to want to see John Rhoads for the pur-

pose of buying fur of him, and so learned the way to his house. He called at the Rhoads cabin and, while pretending to talk business, examined the house inside and out, and learned all the approaches, and on that very night lead the slave-hunters to the cabin. Before that night, however, the slave-hunters procured the proper papers from 'Squire Tyson, a Justice of the Peace at Strawtown, which would enable him to place the Rhoads family under arrest. So, with Merritt as a guide, and with a proper officer, the slave-hunting party proceeded to the home of John Rhoads in the night time. John, as usual, had securely fastened the door and had his ax standing at the head of the bed. As stated before, the cabin was purposely built without a window, so the only way to get in was either through the door or chimney. At last when the forces were properly distributed around the cabin and all was ready, Rhoads was called upon to surrender himself and family and peaceably go with his old master back to Missouri, but this John emphatically refused to do. John had lived here a number of years by this time and his family had increased in size, and while preparations were going on on the outside, preparations were also going on on the inside of the house. John and his faithful wife hastily made a sort of breastworks out of the little furniture they had for the protection of their children, and then John took his station at the door with his ax and his wife at the fireplace, which had the ordinary pioneer

stick chimney. Louan kept up a fire in the fireplace to prevent them climbing down the chimney. An assault, however, was made upon the chimney and door at the same time. The door resisted the first assault, but the clay and stick chimney soon gave way and was torn down. Vaughn ordered his men to enter by way of the fireplace, but Louan stood there with a long stick of hard-burnt clay in each hand, declaring her intention of killing the first man who undertook to enter the cabin, and John and his trusty ax did not look at all inviting at the door. Since all had refused to obey orders, Vaughn concluded to make the attempt himself, but no sooner did he undertake it than Louan knocked him down with a lump of clay which sent him sprawling quite a little distance from the chimney opening, and still Louan stood at her post as defiant as ever, inviting the next one to make an attempt to enter, but the next one did not care about having Vaughn's experience. John and Louan, in the meantime, had called loudly for help, and Owen Williams and Jesse Baker were the first to respond, but they were halted by the slave-hunting party and officers, who were well supplied with arms. Joseph Baker next arrived, and the men ordered him to assist them in making the arrest, but this he refused to do, and made for the door of the cabin which John opened for him. John and Louan had made a gallant fight, indeed, but they were largely outnumbered and began to despair, but Joseph Baker's

appearance gave them new courage and they were again ready for the fight. Owen Williams and Jesse Baker soon spread the news, and it was not long until people from Deming and Westfield heard of this attempted arrest and were upon the scene. John Rhoads' friends by this time outnumbered his enemies and they demanded to know what Vaughn's intentions were toward the colored family, and he said that he wanted to take them before a magistrate so that he might legally identify them. This resorted in a sort of parley, and it was suggested that he had worked his former slaves in a free State long enough to entitle them to their freedom; but John's friends finally suggested that the family be taken to Westfield, saying they would let that be done if he would agree to it. This was agreed upon, or at least Rhoads' friends acted upon that understanding, and the entire party—slaves, masters and all—were taken to the home of Martin Anthony for breakfast. After procuring a team and wagon the Rhoads family was loaded into the wagon and a start was made for Westfield, as the friends of Rhoads supposed, the friends of the family remaining with the party. But Vaughn was determined that the wagon should be driven toward Noblesville, and threatened to shoot any man who attempted to drive toward Westfield with the Rhoads family. This place of parley was at the cross roads near what is known as No. 1 school house in Washington Township. At that place the La-

fayette diagonal road leading toward Noblesville was crossed by another diagonal road, leading in a southwesternly direction toward Westfield. When the Missourian made his threat a man by the name of Emsley Wade said, "Drive on, I'll catch the shot," and at the same time held out his hands as though he was in the act of trying to catch a ball. Vaughn and his men had placed themselves in front of the team, but a young man by the name of Daniel F. Jones, then of Westfield, sprang into the wagon, seized the reins, which the former driver only too gladly gave up, ordered the men to get out of the way, told them to shoot if they dared, gave the spirited horses a sharp cut with the whip and turned toward Westfield. The horses sprang forward so suddenly that the tongue of the wagon struck the horse of one of the officers, hurling him out of the road and at the same time disarmed him. Jones started toward Westfield in a lively trot and had to drive near the old "Dismal Swamp" that all the old settlers in this part of the country know about. Jones looked steadily ahead, attending strictly to his driving, and while doing so his passengers "spilled out through the cracks of the wagon bed," and Jones drove on to Westfield with his empty wagon. Vaughn and his party, seeing that they were outgeneraled as well as out numbered, turned toward Noblesville soon after Jones had distanced them in his drive toward Westfield. Vaughn employed lawyers and began suit against those who had assisted in

the escape of his former slaves. A long, protracted trial followed (a change of venue having been taken to Marion County), which resulted in a finding that John Rhoads and family, having been worked in a free State for a period of six months and over, were entitled to their freedom. This trial cost the defendants about \$600.00 in attorney's fees and much loss of time, but they had saved this poor colored family from separation one from the other and from being again doomed to the condition of slavery.

The first night after John Rhoads and family had "spilled" out of the wagon, they were taken to a haystack, belonging to Robert Tomlinson, where they remained till morning. Early the next morning Riley Moon brought them across the "Dismal Swamp," wet as they could be, to the home of ——— Lindley, where they were provided with food and dry clothing. They were then concealed in a large piece of timber near the Lindley home, for the day, and at night brought to the house again, where they were provided with a warm meal. They remained concealed in woods and the "swamp" until it was safe for them to emerge again from hiding, and after the trial they settled on a piece of land in the northern part of the county belonging to ——— Lindley, where John resumed his old occupation of doing good days' work. There he lived, undisturbed as to slavery, until death claimed him and his brave and faithful Louan for his own.

The Case of Eli Terry.

In 1841 James Carter, then living near White River, between the north line of Marion County and Broad Ripple, employed a free negro by the name of Eli Terry who also lived near Broad Ripple, to drive a team to Missouri and to do other work thereafter. The term of service was one year. Preparations were at once begun and soon completed for the journey. Nothing of note occurred on the way to Missouri. They arrived at what Terry supposed to be their destination. After a short stay in Missouri Carter announced to Terry that he was ready to return to Indiana. Carter had with him one son. Agreeable to contract, Terry was paid by Carter turning over a horse, saddle and bridle. Without further notice of the time of starting back, Terry was called up one night to make ready for the journey. So Carter, his son and the negro started from a wilderness part of Missouri for Indiana, as the negro supposed, and as Carter had promised. After traveling several days the negro said to Carter that he did not believe they were going in the right direction. Carter said that he knew it, but said he wished to go to the Arkansas River, where he had a brother living that he wanted to see on his way back, and when they got there they would sell their horses and then go by water, as it was much the easier way of traveling. Accordingly, when they got there Carter pretended that his brother had removed to Red River in the State of Texas, and

that there was great necessity for his seeing his brother. They must therefore go to Red River, which they did by going through the Choctaw Nation of Indians. When they arrived at the boundary line of Texas Carter told the negro that it was contrary to the laws of Texas for a free colored man to remain there, as he was subject to be taken up and sold, consequently the negro must acknowledge Carter as his master. Clarksville is sixteen miles from Red River, which is the dividing line between Texas and the Choctaw Nation. All things being arranged to Carter's satisfaction, they went within two miles of Clarksville and put up. The negro was left there, while Carter and his son would go to town, transact their business, then return and proceed on their journey home by Red River. They went to Clarksville, where Carter changed his name, calling himself Brewer, and then sold the negro to a man by the name of West for \$600.00, one-half in money, West giving his note for the other half. The note was drawn in the name of Brewer and was then traded to a man by the name of Reed for a tract of land. The land was then sold for cash. Carter and his son returned in the night to where they had left the negro, took all the horses and other property and left the next day. West claimed the negro as his property. Then for the first time the negro saw into the trick. Terry asserted that he was a free negro, but this availed nothing and he was carried at once into a state of bondage. Terry was

in bondage about eight years before his people in Indiana knew what had become of him. When they learned that Eli was in Texas and in slavery an appeal was made and plan arranged for his rescue. This appeal was met by the Friends in Hamilton County, mainly from Washington Township, with liberal donations of cash. Thomas W. Council was selected and placed in charge of the expedition to Texas for the liberation of Terry. Paris Harrison, of Hamilton County, and a Mr. Ryman, of Lawrenceburg, were selected by Mr. Council as witnesses to prove that Terry was a free man. Harrison was selected for another reason; he was a small man, but his courage and fighting qualities had been tested and found good. It was expected there would be plenty of fighting to do before Terry could be taken out of Texas. On the 9th day of December, 1849, Mr. Council, accompanied by Mr. Harrison, left home for Indianapolis. On the next morning they left Indianapolis for Madison, Ind., via Madison & Indianapolis Railway. Arriving at Madison, they proceeded to Lawrenceburg, where they were met by Mr. Ryman. A discussion arose as to how Mr. Council and his men should equip themselves for the journey. Several citizens joined in the discussion, the majority of whom favored arming the parties with revolvers and bowie knives. Council, however, decided to go unarmed. It is proper to say that the Friend Quakers came forward with most of the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the expedi-

tion from Lawrenceburg. The party proceeded by boat to Cincinnati, where they took passage for New Orleans. Their first object was to procure passage up Red River. The party secured passage on a boat bound for Shreveport. When they arrived at Shreveport they learned that it was 500 miles to Clarksville. Finally they secured passage on a small boat to a town called Jefferson. Here the party hired horses and went to Sulphur Fork. Crossing Sulphur Fork, the party pushed on in the direction of Clarksville. Coming to a house about two miles from Clarksville, the party halted and stayed all night. The next morning they went into Clarksville. The party succeeded in making two good friends from among the best citizens in the place, through whom they learned that Terry was in that vicinity. The man West who had bought the note from Carter had refused to pay it. He was sued on the note and had kept it in court up to that time. When Council and his party came on the stage West had sold the negro to a man by the name of Chatfield. He was on the eve of starting to New Orleans to sell Terry. Council and his party arrived at Clarksville on Sunday, and early on the following morning they got out a writ for the release of Terry and put it into the hands of the sheriff, who in a short time had Terry in custody. This was done before the affair became public, but as soon as the negro was taken in charge by the sheriff the news spread rapidly. It had been appointed that the sheriff

should take the negro to the office of Lawyer Morrell. Before the sheriff could get there the house was crowded. This was a moment of awful suspense and anxiety for Council and his party. On one hand stood a crowd who had often put the law at defiance, and on the other hand stood the law. If the law prevailed Council and his party were safe, but if the mob prevailed they were gone. The judge seemed to be a man of great determination and his appearance gave him the ferocity of a beast, with no well defined marks of humanity. The judge interrogated the negro by asking him if there was any one in the room with whom he had ever been acquainted in Indiana. The negro cast a wild glance around the room. At length his gaze fell on Harrison. He suddenly cried out, "There is Mr. Harrison, he knows I am a free man." At this the enemies of the party looked vengeance. The judge continued to ask questions in reference to things in Indiana, all of which he answered satisfactorily. A very shrewd lawyer present undertook to defend the case for West, who was absent. This lawyer made some heavy threats, which caused things to look squally for a time. The judge at this stage postponed further hearing until West returned. The negro was turned over to the sheriff. Council and his party escaped without violence further than an attempt to intimidate the party if possible by pointing out a tree, which stood in the town, upon which the mob had already hanged six men. It

was nine days before West returned. Council and his friends were in constant danger of a visit from the mob, but they were brave frontiersmen and knew no fear. On West's return the judge was prevailed upon to take the case up again. The crowd came together again, threatening destruction to everything coming in its way. The witnesses were examined and cross-examined beyond reasonable evidence. After all the evidence had been given in the lawyers made long speeches, after which the judge promptly decided that Terry was a free man. At this the opposing party were thrown into a great rage and swore they would appeal the case. Council notified them that he was prepared for that, and if they did they should pay for every day's work Terry had done, and for every lick he had received, but if they would let the matter drop there Terry would sign a statement releasing them from all action or cause of action against them. This proposition was accepted and the negro was turned over to Council and his party. Terry was fully identified by Harrison, who was ready to fight, if necessary, in defense of Terry. Council and party now turned their faces homeward, taking the negro with them. As long as they were on Texas soil they were liable to attack. Their journey home was uneventful. Arriving at home, the only duty to perform was to restore Terry to his family and friends.

An Unusual Prize Fight.

In 1845 Jacob Dye caught three cub bears near the Redman school house on the Patrick Sullivan farm. He took the young bears home and undertook to tame them. He succeeded tolerably well with two of them, but the other one refused to be comforted and longed for his freedom, but Dye kept him chained. When this bear was three years old Dye offered to bet \$300.00 that the bear could whip fifty of the best dogs in the neighborhood. The bet was taken. The time and place for the fight were fixed at Dye's mill in March, 1848. At the appointed time and place Mr. Dye was on hand with his bear, and so were the farmers. Some of them were from Hamilton and some from Boone County. The first half of the day was consumed in procuring a barrel of whisky and preliminary arrangements for the fight. The whisky was purchased with subscription money raised on that morning for that purpose. This was not much of a task, as there were three or four hundred persons present. The barrel was taken to the old mill, turned on end and the head knocked out. A board was laid across the head and tin cups placed thereon. Boarding was arranged for those who intended to stay until the fight was over.

The fight was to be to a finish; the bear to be killed by the dogs or the dogs to be killed by the bear, unless one side or the other should choose before the fight ended to forfeit the money staked and end the fight.

This being all arranged, the ground was selected where the fight was to take place. Bruin was brought out and chained to a small tree. The dogs were marshaled in array by their several owners, and all appeared ready and anxious for the fray.

When night came quite a number of persons who had arranged to stay over night assembled at the mill and played cards, mostly for fun, but in some cases for the filthy lucre; and as usual, there were quarrels over the whisky and cards. Mr. Brock and Mr. Byrnett, I remember, who were playing cards for money, had a severe quarrel and threatened a fight, the friends of each taking sides; but this blew over and the crowd dispersed for the night.

The next morning most of the crowd were dry and repaired to the old mill, and, to quench their thirst, visited the whisky barrel. Brock and Byrnett soon renewed their quarrel of the night before and determined to settle their dispute by a fist fight. A ring was formed and the friends of each prepared to see fair play. The battle began. Both were adepts in the art and both were powerful. The battle was therefore a savage one, but like all battles, it came to an end. Then all parties repaired to the spot where the bear was chained and the preliminary arrangements for the fight were made. By this time it was noon. The arrangement was for five of the best dogs to be turned into the ring at one time. The selection was made and each dog was held by the owner, awaiting the word "go."

One of the best of this lot of dogs belonged to George Aston, a notorious bully, and the next best dog belonged to a quiet farmer by the name of Norris. When the word "go" was given these two dogs, instead of attacking the bear, engaged each other in battle, which soon became terrible, and which finally provoked a quarrel between the owners. This dog fight made it an easy matter for the bear in the first round. Result: Two dogs killed by the bear and one mortally wounded, and two disabled by fighting each other. The ropes were again tightened and the second batch of dogs awaited the signal. For some time the result of the second round was in doubt, but Bruin concluded to try the squeezing process. The bear picked up one of the largest dogs and without difficulty completely demolished him. This scared the other dogs and made the victory easy for the bear. This process was repeated until the close of the fifth round. When the call for the sixth round was made not an owner could be found who would let his dog go into the ring. The fight was therefore at an end and the bear was the winner.

This day wound up with a terrible fist fight between Aston and Norris. Aston, as I said, was a great bully, while Norris was a quiet farmer. Aston crowded Norris, while Norris avoided and feared him. Finally, Aston cornered Norris, and the battle began in earnest. Norris, when he got fairly into the fight, fought for life, and Aston fought with full confidence in himself. But

he had tackled the wrong man and he received a terrible beating. This closed the second day's performance, and at night card playing and drinking were in order, but before the crowd separated arrangements were made with Mr. Dye for an old-fashioned shooting match for the bear the next day with six prizes. The writer hereof had the pleasure of eating a part of one of the hams of the bear.

Flood, Fire and Storm.

In January, 1847, occurred the most destructive flood since the year 1828. All the bottom lands along the river were covered with water and driftwood; fences were washed away; grain that had remained in the bottom fields in cultivation was washed away by the water; shocks of corn and fodder, securely tied as it had been left in the fall before, were frequently seen floating down the river. I remember seeing a pig on one of these shocks floating past Noblesville. It was eating corn, apparently as unconcerned as it would have been in the barn lot at home. On another shock was a chicken floating quietly down stream. The mill dam across the river where Clare is now situate washed out. Also the mill which stood at that place was washed away. The part of the mill fixtures called the "hoppers" floated down the river. The water on this occasion came over the bank at the west end of Conner Street in Noblesville and flowed south through the old canal. A part of the old cemetery was covered by the water.

The fall season of 1841 was very dry. Terrible fires, burning timber, fences, grain and the like, prevailed all over the county, occasioning great pecuniary loss to the owners of the same.

During the summer of 1848 a heavy wind and rain storm prevailed throughout the county, doing great damage to crops. The flood and fires of 1847 and the rain and storms of 1848 caused so much damage and loss that a large number of the citizens of the county appealed for and were granted a new assessment and a reduction of their taxes assessed the previous year.

Old Settlers' Meetings.

An Old Settlers' Society has been in existence for many years in this county. I am not advised as to the time and place of holding the first meeting, or who was instrumental in its consummation. The object, however, was a laudable one and deserved the consideration, not only of the pioneer fathers and mothers themselves, but the generation coming after them. All should have respect for the memories of the past and the participants in the various processes whereby the mighty changes have been wrought in this beautiful county of ours, manifested by a comparison of the same surroundings of three-fourths of a century ago, with the immediate present. It is only by cultivating inquiry concerning the numerous incidents of real life stored in the minds of the pioneer period and by them in some

manner communicated, that those valuable mementoes of the past can be preserved from oblivion.

But little interest was in the beginning manifested in these meetings other than the old settlers themselves, but as time passed the interest in the meetings increased until they became very popular, so that each year they were held. People came from all parts of this county and from other counties as well to attend them. This is as it should be, and I predict that this interest will not cease, even when the last pioneer has been laid in his grave.

Agricultural Society.

Prior to the 22d day of January, 1829, the Legislature of this State passed an act recommending the formation of societies as a means of enlarging the area of agricultural operation, and securing the better modes of culture. These statutory regulations received the approval of the Governor on the 22d day of January, 1829. Among other things these regulations provided that the several boards of commissioners in this State should give notice that the people of their county would meet at a time and place mentioned in the notice to arrange for the organization of such societies. The Board of Commissioners gave such notice about the year 1831. I have not been able to find from the records that any such meeting was ever held, or that any such steps were ever taken with a view to such organization. Little, if anything, was done to advance the

agricultural interests of the county until after the passage of an act which was approved February 17, 1852. Under this latter law, however, the farmers of Hamilton County, some time in the year 1855, organized the Hamilton County Agricultural Society. In their report to the State Society in 1856 it is shown that at a regular meeting of the society, held on the 14th of April, 1856, the following persons were elected as officers: Dr. T. T. Butler, president; Samuel Collip and John Burk, vice-presidents; D. C. Chipman, secretary; H. W. Clark, treasurer; E. B. Cole, librarian; with nine directors, one for each township. The outlay and expenditures of 1855 were so considerable that the society concluded to have no fair during the year 1856. In 1857; becoming discouraged from the want of a permanently inclosed fair ground, and from other causes, the society again failed to hold their annual fair. Taking courage again in the spring of 1858, some of the more faithful friends of agricultural improvements met and elected new officers and a board of directors, who went vigorously to work and in due time arranged for holding a fair, which, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances impending, was sufficiently successful to give encouragement to the society in the future. After a transitory existence, however, in which there was a want of interest and a want of the practical knowledge necessary to maintain a healthy organic movement promotive of success, the society disbanded for a season, to be

reorganized under more favorable auspices. This was the last meeting of this society. A county fair was held, however, on ground owned by D. R. Brown, adjoining the city of Noblesville, for a few years, but was finally discontinued.

Early Election Methods.

In the year 1838 Francis B. Cogswell and Ira Kingsberry were opposing candidates for Representative in this county. Cogswell lived in Noblesville on the north side of the square and was in the mercantile business. Kingsberry lived near Strawtown. Cogswell was a Democrat and Kingsberry was a Whig. Election day came and the friends of the candidates were at the voting places early. During the forenoon, however, Cogswell and his friends were very confident that he would be elected. About noon, however, Cogswell's friends discovered that Kingsberry was getting more votes than Cogswell, and that something must be done. The situation was reported to Cogswell, who immediately secured the services of two friends, who, after properly disguising themselves, procured a barrel of whisky. This they rolled out into the street in front of the Cogswell house. They then set the barrel on one end and with an axe knocked the head out of the other end. They then secured two or three tin cups and announced that any voter who would thereafter vote for Cogswell could have all the whisky he wanted to drink. This action on the part of Cogswell's friends turned the vote

to Cogswell. A large majority of the votes cast in the county were at the time cast at Noblesville and Strawtown, so that when the vote of Noblesville and Strawtown was counted and put together it was known who was elected. Before dark that evening the return of the Strawtown vote was made and it was learned that Cogswell was elected. When this announcement was made Cogswell's friends threw off the mask and made public the manner in which they had won. This announcement was the signal for trouble. The first brick court house had been finished only a little over a year and there were plenty of stones and brickbats to be found on the square. Kingsberry's friends armed themselves with stones and brickbats and when Cogswell appeared upon the street soon after he was attacked by them. Cogswell and his friends took refuge in his house and store until they could procure stones and other missiles. When this was accomplished they ventured into the street. They were met by the Kingsberry men and a battle with stones and clubs ensued. The Cogswell men retreated to the house, then the house was attacked. The windows and doors were broken. The Kingsberry party entered the house, but Cogswell and the men who had given out the whisky had in some manner escaped and could not be found, and as the Kingsberry men had no cause for complaint against any one else, the fight came to an end, but the night was far spent before the streets were clear of the rioters.

Collecting a Debt.

About the year 1832 James Shirts was serving an apprenticeship with F. B. Cogswell to the farmer's trade. By custom he was entitled to all the dog skins and ground hog skins when tanned. A dog skin was tanned for a lad from the country about James's age and size. The country lad, when the skin was ready to deliver, received it on his promise to pay for it in a given time. When the time was up James called on the lad for his money, but was put off for a time. Again demand was made and further time asked. This proceeding was continued from time to time until James became tired of it. So meeting the lad in Noblesville one day, he demanded his pay. Payment was not made, so James informed the country lad that he must pay then and there or take a thrashing. The lad said that was a game two could play at. They prepared for the fight and went at it. The fight was an even one for quite a while, with odds rather against James. By this time several persons had come upon the scene, and as was the custom, there was to be no interference until one or the other said enough. James finally succeeded in getting one of the lad's ears in his mouth and chewed it vigorously. This was too much for the lad, so he gave the word enough. James's teeth, however, had become set, and had to be pried apart before the country lad could be released. After the fight was over James, who was about thirteen years old, walked into

a justice's office and, addressing him, said: "Squire, I tanned a dog skin for (naming him) and he refuses to pay me. I have now tanned his hide and I want to pay the bill." The crowd had followed him to the justice's office. The speech was so novel and delivered with so much earnestness that the justice was taken by surprise. He said: "In view of the provocation and the youth of the offenders the said James will be permitted to go hence without bail." It was customary in those days to settle old scores in this way, but not debts, so the people looked upon it as a natural result of a quarrel. The country lad afterward became a good business man.

Paying the Costs.

About the time of the removal of the first court house to the square a fight between two men occurred in Noblesville. One of them was arrested on the charge of assault and battery and was taken before a justice of the peace. There was a large number of witnesses, so the justice held the trial in the court house. After hearing all the evidence and arguments of the attorneys the justice directed the constable to lock all the doors leading from the court room. When this was done the justice delivered an opinion. He said that it appeared from the evidence that the parties who engaged in the fight differed in a conversation between them upon some matter not made clear to the court; that they had fought an honorable battle and that there was doubt in

the mind of the court as to which of the men was the aggressor; that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of this doubt. The court finds that the justice and the constable have done all the work in this matter and that the audience has had all the fun. It is therefore ordered that the audience pay the costs of this trial and that they remain in the court room until the costs are paid. The joke was such a good one that the costs were then and there paid and court adjourned.

Capt. Howe's Cabin.

About the year 1833 Capt. Howe came to Noblesville. Soon thereafter he purchased the eighty acres of land north of the Noblesville and Westfield pike on the east bank of Cicero Creek. Soon after that he married one of Daniel Gunion's daughters. There was no house on the land purchased, so he hired a man to cut and haul logs for a cabin. After the logs were hauled upon the ground the Captain invited the neighbors to come in and help him raise his cabin. On the day fixed for the raising the neighbors came and as was their custom, they appointed a foreman to give orders. This did not suit the Captain, who claimed to have commanded a vessel of some kind, so he mounted a nearby stump and proposed to give orders himself. It soon appeared that Howe knew nothing about raising cabins and his orders could not be obeyed. He persisted in giving orders and became so annoying that the settlers caught

him and tied his hands behind him and then tied him to a tree. The Captain swore like a sailor. The settlers continued their work, finished the cabin, released Howe and departed for their homes. Dinner had been served and Howe had been allowed to eat, but was bound again. The Captain afterward said they served him right. Thereafter they were all good friends. The Captain was at all times ready to assist them in return for what they had done for him.

Domestic and Social Enjoyments.

The pioneers, their wives and children had but little time to waste in amusements, yet they had many ways in which to enjoy themselves, some of which would not perhaps be considered enjoyment now. The husband and father enjoyed the friendship of his neighbors; he enjoyed his tramp in the woods with his gun on his shoulder and his dogs at his heels in pursuit of game; he enjoyed a visit to his traps; he enjoyed his advance in improvements; above all he enjoyed his quiet evenings at home, where he could smoke his pipe in peace and listen to the hum of the spinning wheel run by his wife or daughter. The wife was perhaps without much enjoyment except as she enjoyed looking after her children. True, she enjoyed the religious services held at some point in each neighborhood; the visits made to her by her neighbors, and those visits made by her in return; the visits of the pack peddler, through whom

she received all the news; she enjoyed the quilting bees given by the women. The young ladies enjoyed themselves as all young ladies in all ages have done, by accepting what there was in store for them and by being content therewith. There were young men in those days as well as now, so the young ladies endeavored to secure the best young men for partners at the dance, to attend her to church, to accompany her home from the quilting bees, to take them to the sugar camp, where the best wax was made, to the pumpkin peeling, and finally to secure the best young man in the neighborhood for a husband. The young man had a wider range than any of the parties named in which to seek amusement. They enjoyed all of the sports entered into by the father and many others. They had their dogs and guns and were permitted to retain the profits of the chase; they also had their steel traps and the old pole traps for 'coons. It was a real pleasure to them when upon visits made to these traps they found a 'coon or mink imprisoned therein. Then there was the old swimming hole with the old historic log reaching from the shore out into the water, whereon the boys could make a short run and from which they could leap far out into the stream; then the dive; then the swim backward and forward, up stream and down; then the kicking and splashing of the water. By these means the young men were about as near heaven as they wanted to be. Next we find them gathering up the young

ladies, and in a body, at the proper season of the year, they march to the sugar camp, where arrangements had been made for the old-fashioned wax party; then the wood chopping and quilting bees, and after that the social party; next is the husking bee and pumpkin peeling, which is the most exciting of all their amusements. The corn was taken from the stalk with husks on the ear, then hauled and placed in a pen near the corn crib. The pumpkins were gathered in a heap in the cabin where the cutting was to take place. The young ladies were invited to cut the pumpkins into rings, peel them and hang them on poles suspended from the joists by strings or pieces of bark. The young men were invited to husk the corn and place it in the crib. At the corn pile there was at the beginning great excitement on account of the fact that the first young man finding and husking the first ear of red corn was, by custom, entitled to a kiss from any young lady at the pumpkin peeling. This kiss was not refused by the young lady selected.

Hauling Away Surplus.

After the introduction of fanning mills in this county and when the farmers began to raise a surplus of wheat, they found they had no market for it short of Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg or Lafayette. The roads were so poor that the farmers, when going to any of these markets would get three or four teams together. They loaded twenty bushels of wheat in each wagon, then

added feed for the horses and provisions for the driver sufficient for the round trip. In the event that any of the wagons stuck in the mud the other teams were near by to give them aid. From four to five days were consumed in getting to market. There they received anywhere from $37\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 cents per bushel for their wheat. This was exchanged for a barrel of salt at \$6.00 and a half-side of Spanish sole leather, usually costing \$2.00. The load of wheat at 40 cents per bushel brought them \$8.00. Three days were usually consumed in making the return trip. The settler received for his seven or eight days and his twenty bushels of wheat \$8.00.

From the year 1835 to 1840 the first settlers produced a surplus of hogs and cattle. In the fall season the merchants bought the surplus in hogs, bunched them together and drove them to Cincinnati and sold them. They paid from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hundred-weight gross.

A trip to Cincinnati was made by me during my minority. I will describe it. We left Noblesville about the 3d day of December, with ten hands and three teams. For two or three days we had fair weather and got along fairly well. It then began to rain and the roads soon became muddy. Some of the hogs traveled faster than others, so the hogs were divided into lots. The tired hogs would be placed in the wagons and hauled to the stopping place for the night. These tired hogs were lifted out of the mud and placed in the

wagons by the hands in charge of the hindmost lot. After the rain set in these men would be at night wet to the skin. The men were kept on the road until dark and sometimes later. It frequently happened that after turning in at night the men were required to gather corn from the fields to feed the hogs that night, and the morning after. The hogs were usually fed about 4 o'clock in the morning and turned into the road at daylight. This process was continued from day to day until Cincinnati was reached, then the hands were turned loose with money enough to take them home. From twenty-one to twenty-two days were consumed in the trip. We wore the same suit of clothes all the time. At night we would dry them and the next morning rub the mud off and put them on. For my service I received 18 cents per day and board. Cattle were bought at a certain price per head by feeders. They were then fed, bunched up and driven to market and sold. The merchants, generally speaking, bought goods in the spring and fall of the year at Cincinnati. The merchant traveled to the city on horseback, made his purchases and returned the same way. Men with four-horse teams were hired to haul these goods from Cincinnati. Watt Murphy, of Strawtown; Abraham Williams, of Delaware Township, and Gardner Davis, of Noblesville, did this hauling, or most of it, for a number of years. They were generally loaded going out with ginseng, beeswax, furs and wheat. It usually required fourteen days to make a round trip of this kind.

By this time sawmills had been erected on almost all of the streams in the neighborhoods first settled. Mechanics of all grades were constantly coming in, so that one by one the pioneer cabins began to go and substantial frame buildings went up in their stead. In some instances brick buildings took the places made vacant by the removal of the cabins.

The old wooden mould board was discarded about this time and the metal one substituted, dispensing with the wooden paddle which had before that time hung on one handle of the stock ready for instant use.

Female Courage.

The heroism of the women of the pioneer days was manifested in more ways than one. A circumstance that occurred in about the year 1828, in Noblesville, will serve as an illustration. A hired girl was left alone with a small boy in a house immediately opposite a store. The family remained away from home until dark. This fact was known to the proprietor of the store, and he concluded to have some fun by scaring the girl. He had in his store false faces for sale. So about dark he rigged up one of these false faces, lighted it up with phosphorus, passed from his store to the rear of the house, then around the end of the house to the front door of the room where the girl was. It so happened that the girl was scrubbing the floor with an old-fashioned split broom. This broom, as a weapon, was equal

to a small maul. Instead of being scared, as the store-keeper expected, the girl drew a bead on the false face and struck the man fairly in the face with the scrub broom, knocking him down. He regained his feet and left the premises in haste. He never mentioned the incident, but the girl did.

The Pack Peddler.

As far back in our history as the Revolutionary War, we hear of the "pack peddler." Among the most valuable spies of that time was a person known to Gen. Washington and upon whom he relied for secret information, and this man was a pack peddler. He went among the people carrying his pack filled with such goods and trinkets as would please the people. He visited the homes of the Tories, as well as those of the colonists and displayed his wares with as much earnestness to one as he would to the other. He did a fair business, it is true, but his real object was to gather information for General Washington. He boldly entered the lines of the British and dispensed his wares to the soldiers, but all the time he was treasuring in his memory all that he saw and heard. He was, to all appearances, neutral and never at any time manifested any interest in anything he heard or saw. Then he would have a secret meeting with Washington.

After the war was over and the army of pioneers advanced into the wilderness to make settlements the

pack peddler followed them with his pack upon his back, visiting from one settlement to another. He was always a welcome visitor in those early days for two very good reasons. He generally carried goods of light weight, but at the same time indispensable to the families of the pioneers. Besides this he carried the news from one neighborhood to another. Communication between settlements ten to fifteen miles apart was quite different then from what it is in this day. So the pack peddler was a news gatherer and a news dispenser as well. Families who had been formerly acquainted with each other would not hear from each other for months at a time, perhaps, except through these welcome visitors. If he visited the settlement at Horse Shoe Prairie and had passed through the one at Strawtown, he was presumed to know all that had happened recently in the latter settlement. If there had been a marriage, a death or a birth since his last visit, the pioneers would learn the fact as well as the details from the pack peddler, and the same was true in reference to all other items of news. To us, at this day, this seems to be a small matter, but not so to the pioneer mother who had a married daughter or son in some one of these other settlements. Many of these pack peddlers were very honorable men, who paved their way to good business and wealth. At the same time they were very useful as a part of pioneer life.

The Corn Thief.

In 1832-3 taverns so called were numerous on the leading highways, and the business was not, by any means, a bad business. A and B lived upon one of these highways about one and a half miles apart, each of them keeping tavern. This was indicated to the traveling public by some kind of a rude sign board stuck up about their premises. Sometimes considerable rivalry mixed with some jealousy existed between the two houses, and it is safe to say the best of feeling did not at all times exist between the proprietors thereof. About half way between these two houses lived C, who was friendly to A and B, but was thoroughly honest, despising a man who would do little, mean things, and hating petty thieves. Neighbor A, as he believed, was losing corn from his crib in small quantities at a time, and as that commodity was scarce, and for that reason, among others, was precious to the tavern keeper, A was very much annoyed by the discovery; finally he made the situation known to Neighbor C, informing him at the same time that he suspected Neighbor B. Neighbor C is all attention now, making many inquiries. Finally he went to A and said, "Have you any hickory rails on your place?" A replied that he had, then C said, "Well, I can tell you what to do. Saw a few blocks from the end of a rail, split them into pins very fine, then dress them down, sharpening them at both ends, then break up a lot of your corn, one ear at a time, insert one of

these pins into each end of the ear, then put the ear together again. Return the corn to the crib then, placing the ears in a conspicuous place, and if you miss any of it let me know at once and I will assist you in catching the thief." A did as he was directed. On the following morning he went to the crib before daylight for the purpose of making observations. He carried an old tin lantern and when he opened the door he found that his corn was gone. He hastened to the house of Neighbor C and informed him of the fact and together they went to a grove near the stable of B to await developments. About daylight B came to his stable apprehending no danger of detection, proceeded to feed his horses, and immediately left for his house. Scarcely had he entered when A and C left their hiding place and entered the barn. They took the corn from the feed trough, placed therein by B and quickly returned to the grove, where they found that each ear contained one of the splinters placed there by A. Neighbor C went to B's house and called him out, telling him that he wanted to see him at the stable. They started in that direction, but C led the way past the stable to the grove, where A was waiting with the corn. A at once accused B of stealing his corn and produced the proofs so conclusive that B confessed and begged for mercy. He was told by A and C that they had no desire to prosecute him; that if he would pledge them then and there to live an honorable life and steal no more the secret should be kept. He

readily made the promise and faithfully kept it, so far as the public knew. The story was never told outside the families interested until after the death of Neighbor B.

Some Yankee Gratitude.

In the early pioneer days in this country when settlements of white people were few and frequently very far apart, and whilst soldier barracks, forts and fortifications were still in use, the necessities of life, including powder and lead, were frequently transported from Government stores or trading points to these settlements on "pack horses." The country being full of roving bands of Indians, it frequently happened that parties engaged in this business on private speculation or for the Government, joined their forces and traveled in company through the forests.

On one occasion John Emerson, together with others, was transporting supplies in this way. The weather being warm, John, as he afterwards said, became very thirsty. As the party was passing a spring or a place where Emerson supposed he could get a drink, he quietly left the company to look for it. Thinking that he would have no trouble in finding his companions, he allowed his horse to be taken on with the others. After finding the water he started on what he supposed was the route taken by the others, but he failed to overtake them. Soon he discovered that he was not following the right trail and that he was lost in the forest. He

wandered aimlessly for sixteen days, during which time he did not see a human being. At the end of that time, worn out and exhausted, he laid down to die. An Indian, out on a hunt, discovered him in this condition. The Indian had killed a wild turkey and had picked the feathers off of it, but was not ready to return to camp. Telling John that he would return for him and take him to the camp, he left the turkey there and pursued his game. On his return he found that Emerson had eaten all the raw flesh from the wings of the turkey, which made him very angry, but he took him to the Indian camp and fed him. Emerson then told the Indian where his home was and that if he would take him home he would pay him a certain sum of money for his services. The Indian, true to his supposed friend, and trusting him for the money, consented to do so. Arriving there, to the disgust of the Indian and the shame and disgrace of all white men, Emerson refused to pay the Indian one cent. The Indian being alone and sixty miles from his home and in a settlement of white people, had no remedy, but returned to his people to add another chapter of perfidy against that class of white people who were base enough to give the red man evil for good. As Emerson was a Yankee, his own people snubbed him and called him the "mean Yankee," or the "lost Yankee." The Yankee would not in this case compare dishonesty and nobleness of character with the red man, who cared for him and saved him.

The Pioneer Elopement.

In the summer of 1839, a rather romantic attempt was made by Peter Beaver, who resided at German-town, to elope with one Susan Hudson. Peter was a widower, having been twice married. He had been paying his respects to Miss Susan for some time. When this became known to Miss Susan's parents, they objected to his advances. Clandestine meetings between the pair followed, resulting in an agreement to run away. It was arranged that on a certain day Peter was to procure a marriage license and at night Susan was to meet him at George Beaver's; from there they were to proceed to the residence of a Justice of the Peace to be married. Peter supposed that he could procure a license at Indianapolis. On the day appointed Peter went to the city and Susan prepared, as well as she could, to carry out her part of the arrangement. The dooryard was fenced in with pailing fence, and Susan, in order to get to George Beaver's unobserved, pulled off a pailing remote from the doors and windows, so that she could the more readily escape from the yard. In the meantime the family became aware that something was wrong and set a sister of Susan's to watch her. It had been agreed that Susan should be notified when Peter returned. To get this information she was frequently out at the fence, and her sister was invariably at her side. Finally the word came to Susan that Peter had returned and the time came for her to act. Susan made

her way as quietly as possible to the hole in the fence, her sister still at her side; then Susan suddenly turned upon her sister, like an animal at bay, and struck her with her open hand on the head. Susan then dafted through the fence and ran with all her might to George Beaver's, where Peter was already waiting for her. Her sister soon recovered from the blow and gave the alarm. Her father and two brothers responded to the call and at once pursued the fleeing Susan. Beaver saw that it would not do for her to stop at the house, so he told her to run on through to a cornfield beyond. This she accomplished unobserved by her father and brothers. In the meantime they surrounded the house and demanded the girl. George Beaver told them that Susan was not in the house and that they could come in and see, which they did. A search of the premises disclosed the fact that the girl was not there. By this time things began to look lively. The Hudson's went to the store of Baker & Finch and insisted that the girl had been concealed there. They demanded permission to search the place, which was given them, but they did not find her. Peter in the meantime put on innocent airs, dressed up in miller's clothes, procured a lantern and blanket, and started for the mill with the avowed purpose of tending the mill that night. In the blanket, however, he had concealed his wedding suit. By this time the curiosity of all the people in and near the village had been fully aroused; all taking sides with

one or the other party. Two persons, somewhat noted in the neighborhood, finally took a hand. Dr. Cunningham, one of them, took the Beaver side, and Mat Clifton the side of the Hudsons. Mat was not long in discovering that Cunningham intended to aid Beaver and Susan, and was just as fully determined to aid the Hudsons, so with all the cunning and ingenuity of an Indian, which he possessed, he set to work watching Cunningham.

Germantown was then, and is now, on the north or west side of Fall Creek, the dam in which the water was gathered for the mill was a short distance above. On this dam a good canoe was always kept. On the opposite side of the creek resided a Justice of the Peace, and this was the objective point for Peter and Susan; here they were to be married, provided they could run the Hudson gauntlet. Dr. Cunningham had succeeded in finding and secreting Susan; then he formed his plan, which was to keep Hudson up all night, or nearly so, and when they returned home for refreshments and sleep, Beaver and Susan were to be taken across the creek in the canoe by Cunningham. This plan was made known to Peter and Susan and they very readily entered into it. They now had nothing to do but wait for an opportunity to steal away.

In the meantime Mat Clifton was not idle; he had managed his cards well and had in some way become fully aware of the Cunningham plan and laid his ac-

cordingly. He kept up an appearance of searching until well into the after part of the night, when, knowing just where the canoe was to land, he posted the Hudsons with a friend or two and all became quiet. About daylight the next morning Peter and Susan, arrayed in what they supposed were their wedding garments, preceded by Cunningham, made their way to the canoe. All seemed to be peaceful and everything was surely quiet. Peter and Susan took their places in the canoe, the doctor shoved it out into the stream and Peter pulled for the opposite shore, feeling assured that they had outwitted the enemy. When the canoe struck the opposite shore, Susan, having been seated in that end, was immediately seized by the Hudsons. Her wrists were gently but firmly bound and the canoe shoved out in the stream. The Hudsons were for the time being masters of the situation. Susan was taken home and was for some time kept under surveillance. Her parents, to cure her, as they said, sent her to a married sister at or near Westfield. For quite a while nothing was heard of the affair. It is fair to assume, however, that Peter and Susan either saw or heard from each other occasionally. It appears, at least, that the matter was not fully disposed of.

At that time there lived in Noblesville a William Archer, engaged in peddling clocks, and to some extent a privileged character. To him Peter applied for aid and not in vain. Archer was the kind of man for the

work and the job suited him. He visited Susan's brother ostensibly for the purpose of selling him a clock, and managed while there to speak to Susan in Peter's interest. The result was an agreement to call on a certain day when Susan would be ready. Archer called on the day agreed upon, and while he was making an effort to sell the brother-in-law a clock, Susan, unobserved, stole out of the house and secreted herself in the barn and near the road where the black wagon was standing. When Archer returned to his wagon Susan jumped in. Archer quickly unfastened the horses and dashed away. They were in Noblesville before the astonished brother-in-law recovered from his surprise. Susan was met at Noblesville by her lover and they were married, thus outwitting the Hudsons at last.

Corn Pone.

About the year 1830 Robert Stitt, who resided in the vicinity of the Connor mill, two miles southwest of Noblesville, after having spent the day in town, started south from the public square on Eighth street for his home. At the south line of the old town he was accosted by a stranger on horseback, who said to him: "My friend, can you tell me where I can find the woman who makes good corn pone?" "Well," replied Stitt, "if it is the woman that stays at the tavern you are after you are on the right track. Keep straight ahead until you come to the sign board. There you will get

corn pone, venison and plenty to drink, so that you will not go hungry or dry." The stranger had started on when Stitt called to him: "Say, Mister, which way may you be going to-morrow? If you are looking for land I will be a good hand to show you around," but the stranger did not care to publish his movements, so rode on without replying.

It was seldom that wheat bread was found on the table, so the woman who could make good corn pone was in demand by the traveling public. There was no such thing as baking powder or soda, and cooking vessels were scarce. Corn pone was baked in a pot holding from two to four gallons. Corn bread, as a rule, was baked on a board placed before an open fire. This was called johnny cake, and the board was the johnny cake board. The meal for the johnny cake was mixed with water and often without salt. When properly mixed it was spread out evenly on the board and placed before the fire. A substitute for soda was sometimes found by burning a dry elm tree. Such a tree usually had a thin, hard crust on the inside. This tree was fired at the bottom while standing and the inside would burn out first. When it was entirely consumed and the ashes removed a large amount of cinders were left. A small quantity of these were then placed in a bottle and dissolved with water. After the cinders were thoroughly dissolved the contents of the bottle were used in bread and had the same effect as soda. The difficulty attending

the making of good corn pone in those days was so great that one having acquired the art was sought out by travelers. This woman the stranger was seeking was my mother.

Locating the Capital.

The brick dwelling house erected by William Connor on his farm in Delaware Township stands upon a bluff about thirty rods from White River. This bluff extends about a half mile south to the river. At the foot of this and near his dwelling, Mr. Connor, in an early day built a horse mill, and also a distillery. The mill was built for the purpose of grinding the corn and rye he used in the manufacture of whisky. Connor also had a large prairie farm which extended along the river bottom. At a point where the bluff nears the river will be found the deepest hole in White River above Indianapolis. A road ran from the mill and still house to this hole, where a good landing was made for flat-boats.

The land east of the bluff, in the direction of the present site of New Britton, was level, and Mr. Connor had sufficient influence with those in authority to secure an investigation and an examination of this land as a location for the State Capital. Connor was wealthy and offered large inducements for the location at that point, but the site of Indianapolis was the most central, and it was chosen. This fact was perhaps the only reason why the State Capital was not located in Hamilton County. After Indianapolis was chosen it improved

much faster than Noblesville. The people in Hamilton County were, however, far in advance of those in that vicinity in whisky, corn, lumber and mills. The people at Indianapolis for a long time afterward came to William Connor's, James Casler's and Sennet Fallis's for meal, flour, corn and whisky. The roads were very bad, requiring at least three days to make the trip, and of course only a small load could be hauled. Some came up the river in canoes and purchased small amounts; others, who desired to purchase on a large scale, used flat-boats. In this way they secured their provisions much cheaper than if hauled by teams. Some of the boats came as far up the river as the John Connor mill. Besides provisions they also carried a large amount of lumber down the river.

Clocks.

Prior to the year 1835 one would seldom see a clock in the cabins of the pioneers. A marked place on the door or sill would indicate the hour of noon when touched by the sun. When the sun was not shining they guessed at the time. In the year 1837 peddlers offering wooden clocks for sale began to travel over the county. There was a firm in Noblesville engaged in the business. Money was scarce, but the clocks were offered for sale on time to those who owned land. They sold very high. In May, 1837, the Board of County Commissioners passed an order requiring clock ped-

dlers to pay a license of seventy-five dollars per year. They also about this time made an order requiring all managers of menageries and circuses to pay a license of fifty dollars for each day's performance in the county.

The Lawyer's Defense.

In the pioneer days of this county a certain man was arrested and placed in jail charged with the crime of larceny. The grand jury found a bill of indictment against him and in due time the prisoner was brought into court. He asked the judge to appoint a certain attorney to defend him and he entered a plea of not guilty. The judge made the appointment as requested, and turning to the lawyer said: "I have appointed you to defend this man and I want you to do the best you can for him." As there was no consultation room in the old court house the lawyer was permitted to take the prisoner out of doors in order to consult with him. After a thorough examination of the prisoner the lawyer believed him guilty and advised him to make his escape. The prisoner, acting upon the advice of the attorney, walked leisurely to the bank of the river; from there he made his way to the plum thicket, near where the strawboard plant is now located. In this thicket he was safe for a time, and when his case was called in the court he could not be found. The judge then called upon the attorney to account for the absence of the prisoner. He remarked to the court that he had been instructed by

the court to do the best he could for the prisoner; that after consultation with his client he had come to the conclusion that the best thing for the prisoner to do was to get out of town as soon as possible; that in saying this to the prisoner he had only carried out the order of the court. This statement did not satisfy the court and he fined the attorney for contempt. The fine, however, was never enforced.

School Punishment.

On a certain occasion two turkeys were brought to Noblesville, during school session, and the owner concluded to have a shooting match. The turkeys were put up at so much a shot. The number of shots to correspond with the value of the turkey, and the best shot to take the turkey. It so happened that this shooting match took place at the noon hour, two of the largest male scholars of said school witnessing the same, during which time the turkeys were duly inspected by them. On their return to the school house instead of applying themselves to the study of the lessons before them, they concluded to discuss the turkey gobblers. The length of their legs, their beautiful beard had been discussed, and they were about to discuss other features of the birds, but were arrested and their discussion cut short by the teacher informing them that that was no part of their lessons for that day, but now, says the teacher, "what shall be done with the unruly boys?" The

teacher had a table about four feet long and two and a half feet wide in the room. He had a two-inch auger hole bored in one of the puncheons in the floor. So he took one of the boys to the table, laying him down lengthwise on the same, drew his hands and feet down as well as he could and tied them together under the table. The other boy he required to lie down flat upon the floor near the two-inch auger hole and gaze steadily down through the auger hole. Thus they remained for thirty minutes, which was regarded by the teacher as sufficient punishment, when they were released. This, no doubt, will appear to the teachers and pupils of to-day as being very harsh, but such was the discipline fifty-five years ago in our schools.

The Lost Child.

In the fall of 1828 a family of movers from the East came to Noblesville and stopped for supplies. They were on their way to the Wea Prairie, between the present site of Kirklin and Lafayette. After their supplies had been purchased they proceeded on their way over the route known as the Lafayette trace. They camped that night either on the east or west bank of Cicero Creek. There was a very large family of them, children ranging from two years of age upward. The country about where they camped was very heavily timbered. All went well with the emigrants during the night, and after feeding and caring for their team and

partaking of their frugal meal, in the morning the horses were harnessed and hitched to the wagon, and as the heads of the family supposed, the children loaded into the wagon. The team was started on its journey. After traveling two or three or probably four miles, the discovery was made that a little girl five or six years old was missing. The party immediately retraced their steps to the camping ground of the evening before, carefully searching on both sides of the dim wagon way for the little one, but no trace of the child was to be found. At that time it was dangerous for grown people armed to the teeth to be lost in the woods after night, as bears were numerous and the woods in this country was full of wolves, catamounts and wild hogs. The father of the child returned to Noblesville at once and sounded the alarm and runners were sent in every direction among the settlers. The greatest excitement existed. A council was at once called and under the direction of the most experienced of back-woodsmen and hunters a thorough search was instituted. A point at which they should all meet at sundown of that day was fixed, and signals were agreed upon in the event of the finding of the child, but no such signal was heard during the day, and at sundown the party met at the designated place, very much crestfallen at their ill luck. Men were there who had been able to track the bear, the wolf and the deer, in fact anything, as they thought, making tracks in the woods. Their wallets of venison

and corn bread were hastily drawn and supper eaten, and preparations made for a night hunt. The determined men roamed the woods in search of the missing child. The sun rose on the following morning in all its splendor upon that disappointed and unhappy family. After again partaking of their scanty meal and a thorough canvass of the situation and a full understanding as to the day's work before them, and in the firm belief that their labor would be crowned with success, the search began again. All day long those determined men searched the woods in every direction, examining every hollow log, every ravine, every tree-top, pile of brush, in fact every conceivable place where the child may have wandered to or been taken by the wild beasts. About sundown of the second day, and when the party were about to stop work for the day, the booming of a cannon, as it seemed to the men, was heard at some distance from where the child had lost its way, and as this was the signal agreed upon in case the child should be found, the answer signal went forth almost simultaneously from the gun of every hunter of that party. But now the absorbing question was, does the child live or has its mutilated remains been found. The party proceeded to the point at once from whence the signal came. When in sight, the successful hunter was found standing upon a large log, his gun resting against the same, and in his arms he held the child. He had found it by the side of the log covered with leaves

when he was attempting to cross over the log in his search. His quick ear detected a slight movement of the child, and he quickly removed the covering of leaves to find that the child was naked and almost dead from hunger, fatigue and fright. They proceeded at once to the restoration of the lost one to the afflicted family, who at once, with the assistance of their kind friends, administered to the child's wants, after which they proceeded on their journey.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Record of Hamilton County in the Civil War.

Hamilton County was conspicuous during the war of the Rebellion for the fidelity of her citizens to the cause of the Union, for the number of her citizens that enlisted in the service of their country in proportion to the number of inhabitants in the county, and for the courage and endurance displayed by them. There was scarcely a battle fought during the long and bloody struggle that Hamilton County was not represented in to a greater or less extent, and her sons could always be found where the firing was heaviest and where the blows fell the thickest and hardest. No organization

that ever went out from her borders ever disgraced itself, the State it represented or the cause it served, and a number of them were distinguished for their bravery and courage.

It is an invidious work to select any organization by name from among so many that were conspicuous for gallantry, but it can give offense to none to say that while the memory of the brave deeds is cherished with feelings of love and pride, the steady courage and endurance of the Thirty-fourth and Sixty-third, the chivalrous dash and daring of the Thirty-ninth, and the Hundred and First and the One Hundred and Thirtieth regiments will long be remembered. Napoleon's old guard contained no braver soldiers and performed no more heroic deeds, and their memory should forever be cherished by those for whom they imperished their lives.

On the 16th day of April, 1861, Governor Oliver P. Morton issued a proclamation briefly reciting the acts of the rebellion which had brought on the war and calling on the people of the State to the number of six regiments to organize themselves into military companies and forthwith report the same to the Adjutant-General, in order that they might be mustered into the service of the United States. And the next day the first company from Hamilton County, under the command of Captain John D. Evans, went into camp at Camp Morton at Indianapolis. From that time until the close

of the war the same spirit of promptness and patriotism was displayed on all occasions by the people of Hamilton County. The people and the authorities vied with each other in the work of encouraging enlistments and in taking care that the families of those who were in the service should not suffer on account of the absence of their protectors.

At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners held on the 10th day of June, 1861, the sum of \$136.42 was allowed for goods furnished soldier's families, and on the next day the following order was made: "It is hereby ordered by the Board that the following named persons be appointed agents to superintend the furnishing of provisions and clothing for the families of soldiers now in the army as volunteers from Hamilton County; that said agents inquire into the condition and situation of said families and furnish them with such clothing and provisions as their necessities require; and that said agents make report of their doings to this Board at each session, so long as they act as such agents. Noblesville, James O'Brien; Jackson, W. H. Pickerel; Wayne, David Stewart."

On the 26th day of August, 1861, the Commissioners allowed \$87.66 for goods furnished under the above order, and at the regular session of the September term a few days after allowed for the same purpose \$558.47. At that term a number of additional agents were appointed, and Solomon Baker was appointed in

place of James O'Brien, resigned. At the succeeding December term the Commissioners allowed the sum of \$1,822.05 for relief of soldier's families. At a special session of Commissioner's Court held in January, 1862, E. K. Hall was appointed agent to visit Camp Wood in Kentucky, to receive and bring home any money the soldiers there might wish to send to their families, and distribute it to them.

The Thirty-ninth regiment that contained at the time three companies from Hamilton County, was stationed at Camp Wood.

At the regular March term of Commissioner's Court, J. B. Loehr was appointed agent to go to Tennessee and receive any money the soldiers in the field wished to send home, and pay the same over to their families. The Thirty-ninth regiment was in camp at that time near Nashville, Tennessee. At the same session \$1,430.97 was allowed for relief of soldiers' families. It was becoming apparent that the war was to be of much longer duration than was at first supposed, and the number of soldiers from the county having largely increased, steps were taken to economize as much as possible in payment in relief of soldiers' families, or bankruptcy would terminate all assistance to them, and the following order was passed:

"It is ordered by the Board that each military agent of each township in this county is hereby required to ascertain between this time and the 20th day of April,

1862, the number of really needy wives, children under twelve years of age, and dependent parents of soldiers in the field, in their respective townships, and certify the same to the County Auditor, giving in each certificate the name of wife, names and ages of children under twelve years of age, the name of husband or son, the date of his enlistment, and the name of the regiment he is in.

“Second. The following allowance is hereby made per week to aid the families of soldiers, to wit:

To each wife, per week	\$0 75
To each wife and one child	1 00
To each wife and two children	1 20
To each wife and three children	1 40
To each wife and four children	1 60
To each wife and five children	1 80
To each dependent parent, per week	75

“Third. No allowance shall be made except to those who are really needy.

“Fourth. When it shall be necessary, it shall be the duty of the agent to rent a house for each family at the lowest rate per month and on the best terms he can, the rent to be paid quarterly.

“Fifth. Each family living in the town of Noblesville shall be allowed \$1.00 per month until the first day of May, 1862, for wood, and fifty cents per month there-

after; and each family living in any other town in the county shall be allowed per month for wood the sum of seventy-five cents until the first of May, 1862, and forty cents per month thereafter.

"Sixth. No allowance shall be allowed to the family of any commissioned officer in the army, but to private soldiers alone.

"Seventh. Allowances to continue to the families of those killed or disabled in battle, but not to those discharged."

At the June term, 1862, of the Commissioners' Court, \$1,346.35 was allowed for the relief of soldiers' families. At a special session of the court held in July, 1862, the allowance to each soldier's wife was increased to \$1.00 per week, and each child under twelve years of age fifty cents per week. At a special session of the court held in August, 1862, a tax levy of 15 cents on each \$100 of taxable property, for military purposes, was ordered.

From this time to the close of the war money was poured out lavishly for the support of those dependent on the soldiers of Hamilton County, and they knew that the loved ones at home were being tenderly cared for.

A statement of the allowances made at each term of the court would simply increase the length of this chapter, and it is sufficient to say that Hamilton County paid for the relief of soldiers' families during the war the

sum of \$111,625.75, and paid to volunteers and recruits as bounties \$245,000. In addition to these large amounts, a very large amount was paid in various ways to the sanitary commissioners. How much that was there is no possible way of determining. The payments for relief to soldiers' families were continued until December, 1866, at which time \$562 was allowed, and that appears to be the last.

In addition to what had been done during the war for the soldiers and their families, the board decided to perpetuate the names of all that went into the service from the county by the erection of a monument that should bear the names of the living as well as the dead. This monument stands on the highest and most conspicuous spot in the cemetery at Noblesville. The monument was erected at a cost of \$15,000.

The following is a list of the names of soldiers from Hamilton County, compiled as accurately as possible from all available sources. It must be remembered, however, that the records kept at that time were incomplete and in some respects inaccurate, while the various re-enlistments from shorter to longer periods of service and in different regiments often renders the military service of the soldier difficult to trace:

Sixth Regiment.

Company I.—

Captain, John D. Evans; First Lieutenant, John F.

Longley; Second Lieutenant, George A. Wainwright; First Sergeant, Haymond W. Clark; Sergeants, William E. Hardy, John T. Burns, Frank M. Scott; Corporals, William A. Wainwright, Calvin Boxley, Theodore McCoy, Oliver I. Conner; Musicians, Jerry Worlding, Cincinnatus B. Williams.

Privates: George W. Allison, John W. Allison, John Alman, James Bennett, Edward Blessing, Albert Bragg, John H. Bryan, John C. Burcham, Minor Bush, William L. Clark, Gilbert M. Clifford, James M. Cloud, Cora C. Clifford, Stephen B. Cooper, James I. Collier, William Compton, Nathan C. Dale, James R. Eaton, John A. Essington, William M. Essington, Wesley Essington, Marion Essington, William George, Edward Guilkey, John H. Grinnel, John H. Graves, John Harvey, Jacob Hebble, Milton Hooper, John Hoffman, John Hunter, Mahlon Husted, Cyrus O. Hunt, Levi Hunt, Henry Johnsonbaugh, Simon Lockwood, William H. Lower, James L. Masters, John McLean, Joseph Nicholson, William H. Otis, James A. Owen, Frank Pickard, Lewis E. Pickerell, Silas J. Pickerell, William P. Pickerell, William A. Potter, Isaac N. Proctor, Thomas A. Rambo, John Ransom, Hiram Ready, Henry Reynolds, Edward R. Scott, Charles Scott, Aaron Shoemaker, George G. Stark, William W. Stephenson, Ivan Stewart, George W. Stitch, Emsley Warren, Edward R. Wescott, John R. Wheeler, Thomas Williams.

Eleventh Regiment—Three Years' Service.

Company F.—

Privates: Benjamin Funk, veteran, promoted Sergeant; John W. Lynch, veteran; Iredell E. Allgood, killed at Champion Hills May 16, 1863; Andrew Head, killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862; James Healey, killed at Champion Hills May 16, 1863; Townsend Newby, killed at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.

Company I.—

Recruit: Benjamin B. Miesse.

Company K.—

Recruit: Jonathan Jones.

Company G.—

Corporal: F. A. Hawkins.

Twelfth Regiment—One Year Service.

Company D.—

Captain, William O'Brien; First Lieutenant, Cyrus J. McCole; Second Lieutenant, John T. Floyd; First Sergeant, George H. Kelly; Sergeants, James J. Ross, Thomas P. Farley, Mahlon H. Floyd, James A. Williams; Corporals, Rufus Crull, Robert Patterson, Henry R. Leonard, Thomas A. Ellis, Musgrove Conklin, John

Langley, George W. Moore, Isaac W. Wyand; Musician, Alfred Parker; Wagoner, James M. Sanders.

Privates: John Abner, George W. Aldrich, Lafayette Alloway, John Bowen, Patrick Bradley, William T. Brumfield, James Bush, William Cooper, John C. Cottingham, Cornelius Cotton, Andrew J. Cruise, Jacob Crull, William H. Earles, George L. Farnum, Michael Garmon, John Hull, Thomas Hull, Barnhard Hamel, William A. Hicks, William Hinesley, William H. Hopkins, Andrew J. Huffman, Thomas B. Lowe, William W. Layton, John Lennen, Jacob Lennington, John Lutz, Jeremiah Lynch, Travis Montgomery, George W. Morgan, Martin L. Morgan, John Morrow, Joseph P. Mount, David Mullenix, Stephen Newby, John Nunally, Granville Olvey, Albert Pitts, James R. Richardson, John S. Sample, Theodore C. Smith, Felix B. Smith, Thomas Smith, William H. Snyder, Martin Stephenson, Edward Swartz, Jacob Townsend, Platt Tracy, William W. Williamson, Isaac White, Ira G. Wright.

John F. McClellan, promoted to First Lieutenant of Thirty-ninth regiment, August 21, 1861.

Joseph S. Ogle died at Boxley, Ind., June 23, 1862.

Peter A. Phenix died at Deming, Ind., January 24, 1862.

Sixteenth Regiment—Three Years' Service.

Company H.—

Musician, John P. Cogswell.

Twenty-sixth Regiment—Three Years' Men.

Company B.—

Privates: John M. Bray, James Fisher, Elihu Hawkins, Benjamin Husted, John H. Stoops, Elias W. Caylor, Abraham Caylor, Abijah Hawkins, John W. Peacock, George W. Semans.

Isaac N. Ballard, discharged by order of War Department (minor).

Note.—The above named persons were recruits.

Company C (Recruits).—

Peter Gotz, Franklin L. Goetel, Martin V. Jacobs.

Company D.—

Corporal John B. Jackson, discharged Aug. 4, 1862, for disability.

Privates:

Andrew B. Jackson, died at Otterville, Missouri, March 7, 1862.

William H. Pike, killed at Prairie Grove, Mo., December 7, 1862.

David W. Semans, died at Tipton, Mo., November 21, 1861.

James M. Semans, discharged November 4, 1862, for disability.

Benjamin F. Pike, died at Montgomery, Ala., May 11, 1865.

Company I.—

William E. Craig, promoted First Sergeant Twenty-fourth regiment.

Thirty-fourth Regiment— Three Years' Men.

Company E.—

First Sergeant, Stillman C. Montgomery, promoted to Second Lieutenant.

Barnett Dewitte, veteran.

Jacob Gross.

Thomas Ford, discharged June 23, 1862, for disability.

Enos Gross, discharged July 9, 1864, for disability.

William Moore, discharged October 21, 1862, for disability.

Leonard F. Reddick, discharged October 12, 1862, for disability.

John W. Lilly, died at Benton, Mo., March 5, 1862.

Company H.—

Second Lieutenant, John R. Cox, promoted First Lieutenant, resigned August 31, 1862.

Company K.—

First Lieutenant, Stillman C. Montgomery, pro-

moted Captain and transferred to Twenty-ninth regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers.

Thirty-seventh Regiment Reorganized.

Company B.—

George W. Hooks.

Thirty-ninth Regiment, Eighth Cavalry, Three Years' Service.

Major John D. Evans, resigned January 26, 1864.

Adjutant, George A. Wainwright, resigned May 10, 1862.

Assistant Surgeon, John M. Gray, promoted Surgeon October 1, 1864.

James A. Grover, resigned March 15, 1863.

Principal Musicians, William A. Wainwright and William E. Hardy.

Company B.—

Captain William Neal, resigned January 30, 1862.

First Lieutenant, Edward Reeves, promoted Captain.

Second Lieutenant, William H. Garboden promoted First Lieutenant and died October 28, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga.

First Sergeant, Moses M. Neal, promoted Second Lieutenant, and died February 8, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River.

Sergeants: Sylvester W. Cummings, discharged August 16, 1862, for disability; Peter Loch; Joseph S. Dow, died at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 9, 1863; Timothy A. Gunn.

Corporals: Joseph Noble, promoted First Lieutenant; Josiah W. Drake, veteran; Joseph C. Gissom, discharged October 14, 1862, for disability; Gilbert M. Clifford, veteran; David Dakyne; John Jacobs, discharged June 5, 1862, for disability; Nailer Webster, discharged for disability; George Penrod, died at Camp Nevin, Ky., November 30, 1861.

Musicians: Francis M. Jacobs, veteran; Conrad Justice, died at Louisville, Ky., November 29, 1861.

Wagoner, Henry Harris, veteran.

Privates:

Thomas D. Baker, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Isaac Barris, veteran, promoted Corporal; Alexander Collip, veteran, promoted First Lieutenant; Thomas B. Cook, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Henry Gates, veteran; Thomas S. Davis, veteran; George Poland, veteran, promoted Sergeant; William Glaze, veteran, promoted Corporal; John Good, veteran, promoted Corporal; William Green, veteran, promoted Quartermaster Sergeant; Allen W. Grisson, veteran, promoted Sergeant; David S. Hacker, veteran; John Hatfield, veteran; Harvey Higbee, veteran; Frederick Knapp, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Michael Kreag, veteran, promoted First Sergeant; Samuel P. Leslie, veteran;

Franklin Miller, veteran; Joshua Lunden, veteran; Charles L. Patten, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Linsey L. Salee, veteran; Peter Scott, veteran; James K. Shiel, veteran, promoted Corporal; Allen Turner, veteran, promoted Corporal; Josephus Whisler, veteran promoted Commissary Sergeant; William Burton, veteran, killed at Waynesborough, Ga., December 4, 1864; William Gerald, veteran, died on the march December 8, 1864; Philip H. Ballard, Anthony Baker, Hugh A. Cummings, Jehu D. Ferguson; Walter P. Ferguson; Thomas J. Foutch; Thomas Good; Henry Gunn; Jabin Johnson, promoted Second Lieutenant; Daniel Kline; David Leaming; James M. Little; Joseph P. Mears; William Martin; James R. Ogle; Joseph H. Queer; Jeremiah Roberts; John Seidenburgh; James Spencer, promoted Corporal; James B. Stanton; Annanias Webb; John L. Barnett, discharged February 14, 1863, for disability; William L. Boxley, discharged June 11, 1862, for disability; Alexander Carson, discharged October 8, 1863, for disability; Stephen W. Cottingham, discharged October 14, 1863, for disability; Jacob Cox, discharged November 26, 1863, for disability; Perry Garland, transferred to veteran reserve corps June 17, 1863; John Holls, discharged June 19, 1864, for wounds; Robert Holdcraft, discharged June 22, 1863, for disability; James Hughey, discharged September 11, 1862, for disability; Isaac Jacobs, discharged February 3, 1862, for disability; Martin Jacobs, discharged

June 19, 1863, for disability; Robert H. Keller, discharged June 23, 1862, for disability; Shepler F. Noble, discharged February 18, 1862, for disability; John Pacal, discharged August 21, 1862, for disability; Moses Vanhorn, discharged for disability; George W. Bellhymer, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863; Elisha Bodley, died September 27, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds; Charles Burris, died February 1, 1863, at Murfreesborough, Tenn.; Mathias Carpenter, died December 2, 1861, at Louisville, Ky.; George Deakyne, died February 3, 1862, at Elizabethtown, Ky.; Moses J. Hedges, died December 24, 1861, at Louisville, Ky.; Henry Hershman, died August 26, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.; Hiram Justice, died March 2, 1863, at Annapolis, Md.; Daniel McCarthy, died October 8, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of wounds; Seth Moon, died December 5, 1861, at Camp Nevin, Ky.; Jesse Moore, died December 10, 1863, at Louisville, Ky.; Joshua Mundell, promoted Corporal, died May 26, 1862, at St. Louis, Mo.; Edward Sharp, died April 1, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.; David Sperry, died —, 1864, at —, Ga.; Zemri Shaw, died December 4, 1861, at Louisville, Ky.; James A. Tucker, died January 13, 1862, at Arcadia, Ind.; Arthur Turner, died November 25, 1861, at Camp Nevin, Ky.; Roger Shiel, veteran, promoted Corporal; William Jacobs, discharged October 23, 1862, for disability.

Recruits:

John A. Applegate, promoted Quartermaster Sergeant; Elisha Bottom, promoted Corporal; William Brosius; Andrew D. Burt; Luther P. Burchfield; George Bradford; Francis H. Burroughs; James Carpenter; William Cooper; Reuben H. Crumbaugh; Martin Dawson; Wiley D. Damon; William Deakyne; Irvin T. Dale; Owen Davis; Theodore Esque; William F. Eppard; Henry Essick; Jacob T. Goin; Jonas Goin; James B. Gunn; George W. Hosier; David Hinaman; Joseph Hinaman; Wesley Hyde; Isaac W. Hammack; Ephraim Hammack; George Haehn; Wesley Jessup; James L. Jones; Reuben Kinder; George W. Lamar; George W. Lovell; James Lackey; Robert Merritt; Brazille Merritt; Alfred Noble; John W. Noble; John Roman; Berry Russian; George Roger; John S. Ransom; William Stanley; William G. Shaw; Thomas Spencer; James Shenton; Henry Stillwagner; Lewis Thompson; James M. Teeters; Enoch Thompson; Uriah Vermillion; Robert Young; Levi P. Dow, discharged June 8, 1863, for disability; Oliver Essig, missing in action; Samuel D. Evans, discharged May 10, 1863, for disability; John Landers, discharged August 16, 1862, for disability; Andrew J. Phillips, transferred to veteran reserve corps; Christian Schmidt, discharged March 24, 1864, for disability; John G. Bratton, died November 5, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.; Jacob Carson, died March 12, 1863, at Annapolis, Md.; Samuel Cloud, died October 9, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.; John J. Han-

nah, died September 7, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.; Charles C. Hobbs, died December 1, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.; James W. Jones, died July 9, 1864, in Indiana; James W. Jelliff, killed at Lewisville, Ga., December 1, 1864; George R. Phenix, killed at Waynesborough, Ga., November 28, 1864; Wesley F. Ransom, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., January 23, 1864; Charles Rawlings, died at Camp Chase, Ohio, April 1, 1863; Cornelius Sharp, killed at Waynesborough, Ga., November 28, 1864; William Winders, died at Annapolis, Md., February 22, 1863; Joseph E. Evans, died January 20, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.

Note: Melancthon Q. Danatelle was appointed Second Lieutenant March 2, 1865.

Company E.—

Captain, Phillip P. Whitesell, resigned June 11, 1862, re-entered the service as Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and First regiment; First Lieutenant, John F. McClelland, promoted Captain and resigned December 11, 1863; Second Lieutenant, Alfred J. Fortner, promoted Adjutant and Captain of company L; First Sergeant, James W. Boone, promoted First Lieutenant and resigned March 18, 1863. Sergeants: Nelson T. Miller, promoted First Lieutenant and resigned September 12, 1863; David W. Shock, discharged December 22, 1862, for disability; Clinton C. Lennen, promoted Captain, killed March 16, 1865, at Aversboro,

N C. Corporals: Isaac Ray, James A. Nickelson, promoted Second Lieutenants; Jacob Stephens, discharged January 10, 1863, for disability; Benjamin McDuffee; Jacob Mills, died January 12, 1862, at home; Lewis Wolfgang, veteran, promoted Second Lieutenant; James McDaniels, veteran, killed September 27, 1864, at Pulaski, Tenn.; James T. Hurlock, promoted First Sergeant. Musicians: Isaac N. Burk, discharged on account of wounds; Austin Burdett, died March 10, 1864, at Munfordsville, Ky. Wagoner, Samuel Heiny, veteran. Privates: Armstrong Brattain; Andrew J. Brantlinger; Thomas Campbell, veteran, promoted Sergeant; George W. Cass, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Franklin Damaha, veteran; Annen W. Dewy, promoted Assistant Surgeon One Hundred and First regiment; Caleb Fisher, veteran, promoted First Sergeant; Daniel Fisher, veteran, promoted Sergeant; William Garret, veteran; John Garity, promoted Sergeant; Edmund Heiney, veteran; George Heiny, veteran; Joel Heiny, veteran, promoted Corporal; Thomas Jackson, veteran, promoted Commissary Sergeant; Milton Johnson, veteran, promoted Quartermaster Sergeant; Eli Keffer, veteran, promoted Corporal; Jasper Lennen, veteran; Morris McGuire, veteran; Mart Mollahan; James Nickelson, veteran; Thomas Purdy, veteran; John E. Bowyer, company E, promoted Captain; Leroy Allcorn, died January 5, 1862, at Munfordsville, Ky.; Oliver J. Purcell, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Eben-

ezer Shields, veteran, promoted Corporal; William H. Stem, promoted Corporal; John Stewart, veteran; William Swarts; David Vance, veteran; William Wall, veteran, promoted Corporal; William H. Wagoner, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Amos Wainscott, veteran, promoted Corporal; Andrew J. Welchel, veteran; John Welchel, veteran; William Barnhizer, discharged January, 1862, for disability; Isaac Bowen, discharged for wounds; Lewis Burdett, discharged for disability September 19, 1862; James H. Clark, missing in action at Stone River, December 31, 1862; Edward Cahill; Oscar Fox, discharged June 10, 1862, for disability; Joseph French, transferred to veteran reserve corps; Freeman S. Garretson, discharged August 6, 1862, for disability; William Kepner, transferred to engineer corps August 29, 1864; Austin Lennen, discharged July 20, 1863, for disability; Alfred Little, discharged May 14, 1862, for disability; David North, discharged December 31, 1861, for disability; Jacob Power, discharged June 21, 1862, for disability; Franklin Ray, discharged April 28, 1862, for disability; Henry J. Shock, transferred to veteran reserve corps; George Shields, discharged November —, 1862, for disability; Jefferson T. Shoemaker, discharged September 29, 1862, for disability; Edward St. Johns, discharged January —, 1862, for disability; Henry Whiting, discharged October 29, 1862, for disability; Reed Allcom, veteran, killed at Rockingham, N. C., March 7, 1865; Edmund Ball, died March 27,

1862, at Columbia, Tenn.; John Ball, died January —, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds; Levi H. A. Ball, veteran, died March 19, 1865, at Mount Olive, N. C., of wounds; James L. Burdett, died November 27, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.; John Campbell, died November —, 1861, at Camp Nevin, Ky.; Madison Commons, died January 12, 1863, at home; John Cook, died October 27, 1863, at ———; John Damaha, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862; Gilbert M. Hall, died May 7, 1863, at Noblesville, Ind.; Alexander Hoagland, died November, 1864, in Andersonville prison; Ephraim Nickelson, died January 28, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.; William F. Nickelson, died December 10, 1861, at Upton Station, Ky.; John B. Perrine, killed January 30, 1863, near Manchester, Tenn.; Absalom Sanders, died May, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.; John W. Shook, died February 4, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.; Henry Williams, died March 11, 1862, at home; Jacob Worts, veteran, killed at Fayetteville, N. C., March 5, 1865.

Recruits:

William Aldridge; Joseph M. Alexander; William Allcom; Charles S. Blankenship, promoted Corporal; Alexander Burdett; William H. Brown; Robert Barnhill; Edward E. Banta; James C. Cass; Marion Custer; Silas Cooper; John C. Dupree; Samuel Fisher; John H. Farren, promoted Corporal; William Foland; James A. Gray, promoted First Lieutenant, Company L; Eli Gar-

ver; John Hall; Noah W. Hall; Milton Howe; Eli Heaton; James R. Hays; Nathan Hendricks; Ashley Johnson; Samuel Kepner, James M. Kelobb; Lambert Jarrett; Lewis Johnson; B. F. Legg; J. M. Lodum; Joseph A. Manning; Harrison McGuire; David McCoy; William C. Moore; Francis Ray, promoted Corporal; William R. Smithers; Thomas H. Shirley; James Stewart; Edward F. Streight; George G. Stark; Jauah W. Thorp; Jaspar Tingle; Levi H. Turner; Tunis W. Thorp; Edward O. Wallace, promoted Sergeant; Abraham V. Wright, veteran; David Wagner; Harry Worlde; William R. Windle; Nathan Williams; Samuel G. Wall; Nicholas Wainscott; Jacob Crull, discharged September 18, 1863, for disability; George O. Copeland, discharged for disability; Andrew Fryberger, discharged May 3, 1865, on account of wounds; Joshua Fisher, discharged for wounds; Eli Henry, missing in action at Waynesborough, Ga., November 28, 1864; Abel Nickelson, transferred to veteran reserve corps; Enoch Harlan, discharged July 12, 1863, for disability; David E. Jackson, transferred to veteran reserve corps; Noah Galloway, died at Savannah, Ga., December 11, 1864; Martin H. Harvey, died November 4, 1864, at Marietta, Ga.; Daniel Henton, died at Cedar Grove, Tenn., January 23, 1864; Lemuel B. Smith, died June 21, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.; Henry M. Riggs, died July 28, 1864, in Andersonville prison.

Company I.—

Captain, John F. Longley, resigned May 22, 1862; First Lieutenant, Theodore W. McCoy, promoted Captain, resigned September 1, 1863; Second Lieutenant, Francis M. Scott, promoted to Captain; First Sergeant, Haymond W. Clark, promoted to First Lieutenant. Sergeants: John T. Burns, veteran, promoted Sergeant-Major; Edward R. Scott, discharged July, 1862, for wounds; George W. Essington, died at Camp Nevin, Ky., November 19, 1861. Corporals: John W. Allison; Daniel Wilson, veteran, promoted Hospital Steward; Alexander Goodwin, veteran, promoted Sergeant; William L. Clark, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Thomas Williams; William A. Garver, discharged for disability; William P. Pickerel, veteran; Edward Guiley. Musicians: Thomas Boxley; Solomon Pennington, veteran. Wagoner, Nathaniel L. Stitt, discharged for disability. Privates: James J. Aldridge; John Barnard; Andrew J. Bell, promoted Quartermaster Sergeant; George W. Benson, veteran, promoted Corporal; Clinton W. Boyd; Alfred Bragg, veteran; Jackson J. Burcham, veteran, promoted Corporal; Leonard Buckhard, veteran; Samuel S. Cottingham, veteran; Benjamin F. Dill, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Cyrus Ellingwood, promoted Corporal; Abraham Eshelman, veteran; Jacob Eshelman, veteran; Robert S. Faucett; Greenberry Fennell; Allen Fisher; Stewart Fisher; John Garboden; John Garret, veteran, promoted First

Sergeant; Richard Garrity, promoted Commissary Sergeant; Charles Guyar; William Gype, veteran; Madison L. Hadley; Wesley L. Hadley, veteran; Howard Huffman, veteran; Samuel Johnson; John A. Kingsley; John Knapp; Benjamin F. Knee, veteran; William Luddington; Wilson Mann; Cornelius Miesse; George M. Partlow; Andrew J. Pennington, veteran; Charles A. Phillips, promoted Sergeant; Wilder V. Potter; Henry Raber; Wesley Richart, veteran; Peter Setters, veteran; Martin Shive; John C. Smith, veteran, promoted Commissary Sergeant; Hiram Steele, veteran; James Sumner; Job Swain, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Oscar Thomas, veteran, promoted Corporal; Richard Wainscott, veteran; John Welland, veteran, promoted First Lieutenant; Henry Deaver, discharged for disability; Lucius Emmons, discharged March 11, 1862, for disability; John L. Franklin, discharged February, 1862, for disability; Peter S. Kelly, transferred to veteran reserve corps; James L. Masters, discharged April 3, 1863, for wounds; Nathaniel B. Nesbit, discharged for disability; Francis M. Reynolds; Edward C. Stephenson, discharged June 26, 1862, for disability; Eli Tipton, discharged for disability; Edward S. Westcott, discharged June 30, 1862, for disability; John Wright, discharged for disability; Joseph Achenbach, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862; William G. Ballard died at Nashville, Tenn.; Robert Ballinger, died July 26, 1864, in Andersonville prison; Lewis Bar-

tholomew, died at Nashville, Tenn.; John Beckwith, died September 2, 1862, at Huntsville, Ala.; Joseph Benham, promoted Sergeant, killed December 31, 1862, at Stone River; Francis M. Brewer, died September 20, 1863; John H. Caryatt, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862; Albert B. Cottingham, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862; John Fitzgerald, killed at Stone River; John J. Householder, killed at Stone River; Marion L. Householder, killed at Stone River; David Jackson, died December 26, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.; James T. Jackson, died September 20, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.; Oliver P. Lewis, killed at Stone River; Mills W. Lindsey, killed at Stone River; Humphrey M. Mount, died April 15, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh; Archibald Murphy, killed at Stone River; George W. Smith, died January 18, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River; John D. Smith, died October 15, 1864, at Andersonville prison; Davis Tyser, died January 12, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River; Perry L. Wall, died at Muldrough's Hill, Ky., October 18, 1861; Emsley Warren, died June 27, 1862, at Andersonville prison.

Recruits: Isaac B. Austin; Reuben B. Aldrich, Washington Ashley; Frederick A. Brown; William Baker; Simpson Burgan; Zachariah Bogant; Scott Cole, promoted Corporal; John C. Cottingham; James L. Clark; Herbert Conner; Martin Carney; Stephen Carney; Samuel Dale; Thomas Demoss;

Jacob Hardesty; William K. Johnson; William W. Layton; Samuel Lanham; Alexander Nixon, promoted Corporal; George V. Pontius; Thomas J. Ross; Martin L. Williams; William Wheatley; Leander M. Waddle, promoted Corporal; Daniel Warren; Seth Everts, discharged for disability; Joseph A. Ecker, died August 7, 1864, at Andersonville prison; Thomas Griffin, killed December 31, 1862, at Stone River.

Company L.—

Captain, Alfred J. Fortner. First Lieutenant, James A. Gray, died October 2, 1864, of wounds. Second Lieutenant, John L. Brown, promoted Captain. Privates: John B. Allen; Charles Anderson; James H. Arnet; Alexander S. Berryman, promoted First Sergeant; William L. Barker; Noah Barnhizer; John W. Benson, appointed Bugler; Thomas B. Carter; Rufus Crull, promoted First Lieutenant; Robert Hunt; John Harper; Isaac Partlow; Solomon Redick, promoted Corporal; William Stephens; Charles J. Williams; Robert Bell, died August 11, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.; Credeval B. Austin; Franklin Brown; Richard J. Hall; John H. Kennedy.

Company M.—

Privates: Calvin Allison; John Canady; George W. Epperson, promoted Corporal; Andrew C. Jackson; Isaac E. Newby; William H. Phenis; William Wright;

Peter S. Wright, died July 18, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.; Phillip Woody, died October, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.

Unassigned recruits: George W. Allison, appointed Bugler; Henry Heiney, Sr., killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862; Thomas M. Hopple, discharged June 8, 1864, for disability.

Fifty-second Regiment.

Company E.—

Privates: N. B. Clover, veteran; John Burgess, died July 14, 1862, at Corinth, Miss.; Eli Hiatt, veteran; John K. White, veteran, promoted Sergeant.

Recruits: Jacob Fouch, died January 15, 1865, at home; Eleazer Hyatt.

Forty-second Regiment.

Company I.—

Recruits: Franklin Booth; Elias Deny; Gustave Dreher; James H. Dwiggins; William M. Mills; Francis M. Reynolds; Hiram Reedy.

Forty-first Regiment, Second Cavalry.

Company B.—

Wagoner, Gideon Martz, discharged December 4, 1862, for disability. Privates: John S. Edwards, promoted to Major and mustered out with regiment; Samuel F. Heath, promoted Sergeant.

Recruits: William B. Edwards, died at Annapolis, Md., April, 1865; Thomas J. Patterson, transferred to Second cavalry reorganized.

Fortieth Regiment—Three Years' Service.

Company F.—

Privates: George Bragg; Henderson Davenport, discharged November 27, 1862, for disability; James W. Ritchie, discharged June 23, 1862, for disability; Stephen Hager, lost on steamer Sultana, April 27, 1865.

Eighty-sixth Regiment—Three Years' Service.

Company A.—

Privates: William Blevins, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 5, 1863; Elkanah Jester, died at Cincinnati, O., January 5, 1863.

Company F.—

Columbus S. R. Washburn.

Ninetieth Regiment, Fifth Cavalry—Three Years' Service.

Company A.—

Company Quartermaster Sergeant, Daniel B. Christian, died in rebel prison at Goldsboro, N. C., March 4, 1865. Company Commissary Sergeant, Bowater Sumner. Corporal, Isaac W. Stanton.

Privates: Minor Bush; Robert M. Batson; George W. Ellis; John J. Essington; Dampsey George; Phillip Hamble, promoted Corporal; John Huffman; Henry H. Harvey; Mahlon Hasted; John J. Harris; Horace P. Maker; David W. Patty, promoted Sergeant; John J. Thorp; Simeon Lockwood, transferred to Fourth U. S. Cavalry in 1862; Patrick Moore, transferred to Twentieth Indiana Battery in 1862; John F. Nutt, discharged November 12, 1862, for disability; Ira Shoaf, transferred to veteran reserve corps; Isaiah Roberts, discharged December 12, 1862, for disability.

Recruits: Isaac Frost; Marion Kennedy; John McLaughlin; Abraham Stoots; Isaac Thurston; Nathan Glaze, died at Nashville, Tenn., June, 1864.

Company C.—

Private, Albert Alcom, discharged May 15, 1864, for disability.

Company H.—

Recruit, Henry Slater.

Fifty-seventh Regiment—Three Years' Service.

Assistant Surgeon, Isaac S. Collins, promoted Surgeon.

Company E.—

Samuel R. Bevan, veteran; Welcom G. Starbuck, discharged August 17, 1862, for disability; Captain

Addison M. Dunn, promoted Major and killed in battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864. Second Lieutenant, George Slack, resigned April 20, 1862, for disability. First Sergeant, Levi Thornbury, promoted Second Lieutenant and resigned November 8, 1862, for disability. Sergeants: Jesse Davison, discharged May 17, 1862, for disability; Joshua W. Starbuck, discharged August, 1862, for disability; Henry C. Cascad, discharged October 4, 1862, for disability; Elias Cree, veteran, transferred to U. S. Engineers, August 24, 1864. Musician, Nathan Mendenhall, discharged April 27, 1863, for disability.

Privates: Thomas H. Bales; Daniel Bales, veteran, promoted Corporal; David Good; Davis Myers; Thomas P. Pierce, veteran, promoted Corporal; John Slack, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Joseph Alexander, discharged March 9, 1863, order of War Department; George W. Jarrett, veteran, discharged May 15, 1865, for disability; Henry D. Kepler; Isaac Mills, discharged November 6, 1862, for disability; Alvin M. Owens, discharged September 12, 1862, for disability; William M. Starbuck, transferred to veteran reserve corps May 14, 1864; Amos J. Bales, died April 16, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.; Aaron Cox, died April 26, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.; Eli Hiatt, died at Shiloh, Tenn., May 15, 1862; Phillip Hershman, veteran, died July 1, 1864; John Morris, veteran, died at Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1864; William Morris, died at Knoxville, Tenn., De-

cember 7, 1863; A. G. W. Parker, died April 4, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.; Asahel S. Peacock, died on steamer Empress May 15, 1862; Jonah Peacock, died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, May 15, 1862; Robert F. Robinson, killed at Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., June 23, 1864; John J. Small, died at Lebanon, Ky., February 5, 1862.

Recruits: Nathan Kist; Calvin Puckett, veteran; discharged March 2, 1865, for disability; Amasa Barker, died at home August, 1864; Solomon Reynard, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 30, 1863; Timothy Reynard, died at Nashville, Tenn., February, 1863.

Company G.—

Musician, Thomas D. Mills, transferred to veteran reserve corps, July 12, 1864. Privates: Daniel Booth, discharged June, 1862, for disability; William Brooks, veteran, discharged May 17, 1864, for disability; James Haynes, veteran, died at Camp Irwin, Texas, September 18, 1865; Stephen Lee, discharged February 25, 1863, for disability; Joseph Phipper, discharged January 2, 1862, for disability; George W. Small, veteran, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., January 26, 1865; George F. Sanborn, veteran, transferred to engineer corps August 4, 1864.

Company H.—

Sergeants: Albert A. Haskett, veteran, promoted First Lieutenant; Thomas J. Lindley, discharged Aug-

ust 3, 1863, for disability; George Teter, discharged September 4, 1862, for disability. Corporals: Lewis S. Kercheval; James A. Davids; Leroy F. Dick, veteran, promoted Sergeant; Francis M. McKinzey, discharged November 13, 1862, for disability; William W. Sims; Harrison T. Perkins. Musicians: Hiram Hines, veteran, promoted Second Lieutenant; James M. Spencer, veteran. Wagoner, Robert Trimble, discharged May 9, 1862, for disability.

Privates: Princes Evans, veteran, promoted Corporal; William Hadley; Jonathan Nathan, Jr., veteran, promoted Corporal; John S. Kercheval; Edwin D. F. Phillips; Henry O. S. Preble; Daniel H. Stewart; John W. Spencer, veteran, promoted Corporal; John L. Sims; Michael Winders; Ashbury E. Anderson, discharged September 12, 1862, for disability; Samuel Clifford, discharged January 3, 1862, for disability; Wiley P. M. Collins, transferred to veteran reserve corps August, 1864; James B. Gulley, discharged for disability; Albert Hunt, discharged August 18, 1862, for disability; Thomas Harman, discharged for disability; Joseph Henderson, veteran, discharged December 6, 1864, loss of arm; John Hurshman, discharged May 12, 1863, for disability; Nathan Johnson, Sr., discharged for disability; Zeno Johnson, discharged May 21, 1863, for disability; Isaac Johnson, discharged May 9, 1864, for wounds; Thomas B. Mann, discharged 1862 for disability; William Mann, veteran, transferred to

veteran reserve corps March 20, 1865; Jonathan Miesse, discharged November 22, 1862, for disability; Levi B. Mills, discharged 1862 for disability; John Nelson, discharged for disability; John B. Rector, discharged April 9, 1863, for disability; John W. Reddington, veteran, discharged May 25, 1865, for wounds; John H. Richards, veteran, discharged February 24, 1865, for wounds; Aricoh Smith, discharged 1862 for disability; Thomas Whitmore, veteran, discharged May 26, 1865, for wounds; Francis A. Bradfield, died April 4, 1862; Cyrus Chance, veteran, killed at New Hope Church, Georgia, May 30, 1864; William Cutts, veteran, killed at New Hope Church, Georgia, May 24, 1864; George G. Coffman, died at Lebanon, Ky.; Leander Glaze, died March, 1865; Jacob Gerhart, killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Paul Gardner, died January 11, 1862; Calvin Hunt, veteran, died July 22, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds; William Hiatt, veteran, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 7, 1864, of wounds; Josephus Mundell, died at Nashville, Tenn., September 27, 1862; Pleasant L. McKinney, veteran, killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Robert A. Mullen, killed at New Hope Church, Georgia, May 27, 1862; Horace Malott, died March 2, 1862; George T. Pyke, veteran, killed near Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864; Josiah W. Richards, died near Corinth, Miss., May 12, 1862; Timothy J. Rich, died May 4, 1862; Robert E. Rollins, veteran, killed at Kenesaw

Mountain, Ga., June 18, 1864; William Smith, lost on steamer Sultana, April 27, 1865; Lewis S. Stewart, died March 9, 1862; Jesse Stepp, died January 17, 1862; John M. Perry, discharged for disability.

Recruits: James F. Bishop, promoted Sergeant; Shubal C. Hedgecock, William Johnson, Jephtha Litterel, John Mueller, Joseph H. Nevitt, George W. Overliese, David Pickerel, George W. Sims, William A. Sims, Thomas J. Bishop, discharged December 5, 1862, for disability; James R. Cox, transferred to veteran reserve corps for wounds; Sheplar F. Nevitt, discharged June 16, 1865, for disability; Elisha Rawlings, discharged March 1, 1863, for disability; David Stewart, transferred to Marine Brigade, January 20, 1863; Emanuel Sears, discharged June 16, 1865, for disability; William E. Thompson, transferred to veteran reserve corps, April 21, 1865; Absalom Carney, died August 4, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds; Albert Hunt, died at Camp Irwin, Texas, October 6, 1865; Reuben Miller, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 22, 1864, of wounds; Alexander W. Pickerel, died May 9, 1863.

Sixty-third Regiment—Three Years' Service.

Company F.—

Second Lieutenant John C. Connor, promoted First Lieutenant and honorably discharged, June 20, 1864, for disability. Sergeants: James S. Pressnol, promoted First Lieutenant; Jackson L. Cook. Corporals: An-

derson Scott, discharged August 26, 1863, for disability; Charles M. Scott, promoted Second Lieutenant.

Privates: Joseph G. Ballard, Christopher Davenport, Elihu H. Embree, Isaac R. Embree, George Gladden, Eli Green, Jacob C. Green, John T. Head, Charles F. Hutchins, Romulus M. Hutchens, Lanson McCool, James M. Shields, John E. Swinger, Barton Wade, William F. White, George W. Carroll, discharged August 26, 1863, for disability; Isaac J. Green, discharged August 24, 1863, for disability; James R. Fisher, died at Terre Haute, Ind., September 12, 1863; John F. Lee, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 4, 1864; James W. Lewis, died at Paris, Ill., September 26, 1863.

Seventy-fifth Regiment—Three Years' Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Brien, promoted Colonel. Major Cyrus J. McCole, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel. Quartermaster William A. Wainwright, promoted Captain and Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers.

Company D.—

Captain John H. Butler, resigned December 11, 1862. First Lieutenant John Bauchert, promoted Captain. Second Lieutenant Cincinnatus B. Williams, promoted First Lieutenant, and resigned March 9, 1864. Sergeants: Anthony M. Conklin, promoted First Lieutenant; Marion W. Essington, promoted Sec-

ond Lieutenant and discharged before muster for disability, January 8, 1865; John Lutz, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 21, 1863. Corporals: William H. Williamson, Adam Miesse, promoted Sergeant; Elisha Mills, promoted Sergeant-Major; William E. Hardy, Richard J. Burns, promoted First Sergeant; Ananias Thompson, promoted Sergeant; John R. Leonard, promoted Sergeant; Lewis E. Pickerell. Musicians: John S. Lamb, Andrew Burke, discharged January 5, 1863, for disability. Wagoner, Philip Durlinger, died at Louisville, Ky., November, 1862.

Privates: Harman Ackles, William H. Bartholomew, Charles Barth, Joseph Booth, John H. Burroughs, Henry Caylor, promoted Corporal; Milton L. Campbell, Jerry Corydon, Nathaniel C. Dale, Lucius Emmons, James G. Essington, Alexander Hare, Joseph Hardesty, Calvin Hess, William Hoshour, Jonathan Kelly, Hiram Lewis, Eli C. Long, Jeremiah Lynch, Levi G. Metsker, Henry Muncell, Henry Reynolds, George W. Stitch, Joseph Stephenson, John Stuber, Evan Stewart, Earl S. Stone, William Thompson, promoted Corporal; Andrew Wade, Jerry Wright, Joseph Wrenn, promoted Corporal; William H. Barth, discharged February 3, 1864, for disability; Pinson Burcham, transferred to veteran reserve corps, August 1, 1863; James M. Davenport, discharged October 12, 1864, for disability; John Dwiggins, discharged January 17, 1863, for disability; Randolph Gilson, discharged

February 15, 1864, for disability; James Grissom, discharged November 5, 1862, for disability; Henry Grissom, discharged January 9, 1863, for disability; Alvin Hamble, discharged January 7, 1863, for disability; William Harper, discharged February 8, 1863, for disability; George W. Jackson, transferred to veteran reserve corps December 16, 1863; William H. Jacobs, discharged December 19, 1863, for disability; Isaac Jacobs, discharged February 13, 1864, for disability; Salathiel Lamb, discharged Dec. 3, 1863, for disability; Julius W. S. Lane, discharged January 1, 1863, for disability; George Lewis, Marshall Lewis, discharged May 27, 1863, for disability; Andrew Loveall, transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade; Eli Lutz, William F. McCoy, transferred to veteran reserve corps July 1, 1863; James W. Northam, transferred to veteran reserve corps April 10, 1864; John O'Brien, discharged December, 1863, for disability; Florence Oldacre, discharged December 12, 1862, for disability; Joseph M. Proctor, discharged February 15, 1863, for disability; Winfield Scott, discharged May 28, 1863, for disability; William Smith, transferred to veteran reserve corps February 16, 1864; Thomas P. Swain, discharged October 3, 1863, for disability; John Trissall, discharged January 6, 1863, for disability; Daniel W. Tucker, transferred to veteran reserve corps April 30, 1864; Edward Wescott, discharged November 10, 1863, for disability; Frederick Alberding, died at Atlanta, Ga., October 10,

1864; Jacob Barnhizer, died at Stephenson, Ala., June 17, 1863; Joseph Boon, killed at battle of Chickamauga September 20, 1863; John E. Burns, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 11, 1864; Daniel Burris, died at Gallatin, Tenn., February, 1863; Joseph Conklin, killed at Atlanta, August 7, 1864; Henry S. Dow, died at Bowling Green, Ky., December, 1862; Philip O. Fisher, died at Louisville, Ky., September 12, 1862; Simpson Gunn, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., January 9, 1864; Joseph P. H. Jacobs, died at home March 31, 1864; Garrick Mallery, died at Scottsville, Ky., November 13, 1862; Abram R. Miesse, died at Scottsville, Ky., November 27, 1862; Nathan Miesse, died at Gallatin, Tenn., January 27, 1863; John C. Malsby, died in Libby prison December 1, 1863; Samuel Myers, died at Scottsville, Ky., November 28, 1862; Eli Randall, died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 16, 1863; Sylvanus Randall, died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 11, 1863; John A. Scott, died at Scottsville, Ky., November 20, 1862; Eli Stephenson, died at Decherd, Tenn., July 29, 1863; Samuel W. Carey, transferred to Forty-second Regiment June 8, 1865; Elias Denny, transferred to Forty-second Regiment June 8, 1865; Joseph Lloyd, transferred to Forty-second Regiment June 8, 1865; William W. Mills, transferred to Forty-second Regiment June 8, 1865; Francis W. Reynolds, transferred to Forty-second Regiment June 8, 1865; Hiram Reedy, transferred to Forty-second Regiment June 8, 1865; Adam

Cutts, discharged October 21, 1864, for disability; Levi Cutts, discharged March 13, 1865, for disability; Martin Jacobs, discharged May 8, 1863, for disability.

Company I.—

Captain Mahlon H. Floyd, promoted Major. First Lieutenant Thomas J. Reed, resigned December 22, 1862. Second Lieutenant James W. Richardson, resigned June 24, 1863. First Sergeant Henry R. Leonard, promoted First Lieutenant and resigned October 22, 1863. Sergeants: Cora C. Colborn, promoted Captain; William Lee Granger, Nehemiah Brooks, discharged January 3, 1863, for disability; Thomas A. Rambo, transferred to First United States Engineers July 30, 1864. Corporals: John W. Richardson, David B. Floyd, promoted Second Lieutenant; Jacob Lennington, promoted Sergeant; Edward Good, died at Louisville, Ky., November 28, 1862; John Sperry, Edward Wood, died at Scottsville, Ky., December 26, 1862; William Reynolds, Musician; John Shay, discharged December 6, 1862, for disability.

Privates: Washington Avery, John Baker, Randolph Blessing, Melvin Brooks, William H. Brown, Michael Bennett, Daniel Castetter, Michael J. Castetter, promoted Corporal; Henry J. Cline, Luther Cornelius, Joseph Criswell, promoted Corporal; Samuel Decamp, promoted Sergeant; George Garberrick, promoted Corporal; Frederick P. Goin, Moses Good,

James Harley, Elisha Holloway, Joseph Johnson, John H. Kinnaman, John W. Layton, Henry McKinsey, promoted Corporal; Abraham Passwater, George W. Passwater, William H. Passwater, John Sherman, Jeremiah Sherman, William H. Sanders, promoted Corporal; William Stephenson, Samuel Stringfellow, George W. Wallace, Isaac Alfrey, discharged November 15, 1862, for disability; James Avery, discharged January 6, 1863, for disability; Franklin Booth, discharged October 4, 1862, for disability; Washington Castetter, Reuben Clark, Charles W. Daily, discharged January 5, 1863, for disability; Emanuel Detrick, discharged February 23, 1863, for disability; James Ellis, discharged February 9, 1863, for disability; James Holms, transferred to veteran corps April 22, 1864; Jesse Holloway, transferred to veteran reserve corps January 26, 1864; William H. Humble, discharged April 9, 1864, for disability; William Justice, discharged December 30, 1862, for disability; William W. Layton, William W. Lennington, discharged March 23, 1863, for disability; John Nelson, discharged for disability April 25, 1863; Frederick Steller, transferred to veteran reserve corps July 27, 1863; Joseph Suppinger, discharged April 7, 1863, for disability; James W. Webb, discharged March 21, 1863, for disability; William Whitsell, transferred to veteran reserve corps July 27, 1863; Calvin Burcham, died at Annapolis, Md., May 30, 1864; Robert B. Commons, drowned in Tennessee River September 1, 1863;

William Evans, died in Andersonville prison, Georgia, May 22, 1864; Abraham J. Helms, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., December 24, 1863; Swain Johnson, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 9, 1863; Samuel Landers, died at Richmond, Va., March 5, 1864; Richard M. Layton, died at Gallatin, Tenn., February 11, 1863; Eli W. Layton, died at Bledsoe, Tenn., December 20, 1862; John W. Ledmire, died at University Heights, Tenn., August 13, 1863; Abram R. Lilley, died at Gallatin, Tenn., January 19, 1863; Elijah Moore, died at Bridgeport, Ala., November 24, 1863; Thomas A. Montgomery, died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 28, 1863; John W. Norris, died at Castilian Springs, Tenn., December 11, 1863; Abner Peck, died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 15, 1863; Presley J. Stewart, died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 25, 1863; Riley Woods, killed in battle of Chickamauga September 19, 1863; Henry Wildmer, killed in battle of Chickamauga September 19, 1863; Joel R. Woods, died at Frankfort, Ky., November 20, 1862.

Recruits: Franklin Booth, Samuel Brattain, Martin L. Ottinger, Abraham Swigert, James Valentine, all transferred to Forty-second Regiment June 5, 1865.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment—Three Months' Service.

Company A.—

Second Lieutenant James H. Harris.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment—100 Days' Service.

Company I.—

Privates: Augustus Alfrey, Godlove S. Barbee, Charles Cox, Taylor Bamaglove, William Galloway, Reed A. Gray, Joseph Kees, Martin Lansford, Purnell Miller, David J. Mullenick, Stephen A. McCoy, David West, Elmore West, William Waterman, James Wolfgang, Samuel Yaryan, Taylor Parsley, William Robinson, Isaac Wyant, James M. Wright.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment—100 Days' Service.

Company H.—

Privates: Joseph G. Harman and Thomas G. McMurtry.

One Hundred and Forty-Second Regiment—One Year Service.

Company I.—

Musician, Henry J. Ward. Privates: Andrew Berg, James M. Bishop, Thomas Carter, John E. Cook, Francis M. Harbaugh, John Heartlean, Isaac Jacobs, John Miller, John Reaver, George W. Sims, John P. Schmidt, George C. Sumner, promoted Corporal; John Wright, William Wright, William P. Dean, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 23, 1865; James R. Hunt, died at Louisville, Ky., November 19, 1864; Upton Woodruff, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 17, 1864.

One Hundred and First Regiment—Three Years' Service.

Colonel, William Garver, resigned May 30, 1863, on account of disability. Quartermaster, William H. Conner. Chaplain, Richard D. Spellman, resigned April 7, 1863. Assistant Surgeon, William B. Graham, promoted Surgeon.

Company A.—

Captain, Hoxie G. Kenyon, resigned January 22, 1863. First Lieutenant, Nathaniel F. Dunn, resigned January 24, 1864. Second Lieutenant, Isaac White, promoted Captain, honorably discharged March 9, 1865, for disability. First Sergeant, John W. Pfaff, promoted Second Lieutenant and resigned May 21, 1864. Sergeants: John Beales, promoted First Lieutenant; John M. Kane, promoted First Sergeant; John C. Johns, died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 28, 1863; James A. Whicker. Corporals: Amasa P. Hess, promoted Sergeant; Cyrus C. Hunt, discharged January 27, 1863, for disability; James A. Richardson, transferred to veteran reserve corps; Alexander Jay, promoted First Lieutenant; Cyrenius S. W. Pettijohn, Benjamin F. Pfaff, promoted Sergeant; James Weed, died at Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1863; Benjamin Hershey, promoted Sergeant. Musician, Jeremiah Estell, died at Lebanon, Ky., November 2, 1862; Daniel P. Reynolds. Wagoner, Elijah Beaver, discharged No-

vember 4, 1863, for disability. Martin C. Morris, discharged January 5, 1863, for disability.

Privates: Jonas M. Burton, promoted Corporal; Joseph W. Bennett, James G. Bacar, Benjamin Boren, James Clinton, Milton Cook, Eros Cloud, Eli Cloud, John M. Carson, Richard Denny, Levi P. Fodrea, William H. Gray, Samuel H. Gray, James M. Glase, George Hamilton, J. E. Hollingsworth, Silas Harvey, Isaac F. Hiatt, Thomas C. Harris, John Raney, Stacey M. Jones, Elwood Jessup, Calvin Jeffries, Job Johnson, James M. Mabrey, Eli Montgomery, Thomas C. Moore, promoted Corporal; William Myers, Francis C. Platt, John W. Parr, Samuel S. Pittman, promoted Corporal; W. J. Pfaff, promoted Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant; Joseph Raines, Harrison Ruby, promoted Corporal; Wilson T. Stephens, Nelson D. Stanbro, David Sherrick, promoted Corporal; William Talbert, promoted Corporal; Joseph P. Winders, William B. Wicker, Philip T. Williams, promoted Corporal; Charles Barrows, Peter D. Bacar, transferred to veteran reserve corps June 15, 1864; Jesse Embree, discharged April 1, 1863, for disability; David O. Franks, transferred to veteran reserve corps June 15, 1864; Alfred H. Fodrea, discharged January 11, 1864, for disability; Jonathan A. Truman, discharged May 7, 1864, for disability; Daniel Inman, discharged May 3, 1863, for disability; Elihu T. Mendenhall, discharged June 2, 1865, for disability; James McCoy, transferred to First United States Engi-

neers July 18, 1864; Joseph A. Pearce, transferred to veteran reserve corps May 6, 1864; Michael M. Reveal, transferred to First United States Engineers July 18, 1864; Vinson C. Stephens, transferred to veteran reserve corps; Howard W. Scott, discharged September 9, 1863, for disability; Jacob H. Schnell, discharged July 30, 1863, for disability; William Wood, transferred to veteran reserve corps September 30, 1863; Robert Woody, Joshua Burns, died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 11, 1863; Ira Beauchamp, died at University Heights, Tenn., July 23, 1863; Harvey Bates, died at Danville, Ky., November 3, 1862; William Ballard, died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 29, 1863; Daniel Bales, died at Louisville, Ky., November 30, 1863; Jonathan Cloud, died December 16, 1863, of wounds; Isaac Coppock, died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 18, 1863; Henry Harrison, died at Munfordsville, Ky., December 12, 1862; Hezekiah Hackleman, died at Bowling Green, Ky., February 19, 1863; Jackson Jessup, died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 18, 1863; Faney Knight, died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 9, 1863; Allen C. Kirkman, died at Munfordsville, Ky., December 16, 1862; Andrew C. Knight, died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 3, 1863; Jonathan Perry, died at Stevenson, Ala., October 12, 1863; Merrill Ramsey, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1863; John B. Scott, died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 28, 1863; James Tipton,

killed at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863; John L. Young, died at Gallatin, Tenn., February 26, 1863; James C. Young, died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., of wounds; James Burk, discharged February 28, 1863, for disability.

Recruits: Eli Hiatt, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment; William Ruby, discharged June 9, 1865, on account of wounds.

Company C—

Recruits: James A. Sparks, William G. Sutton, James F. Wicker, all transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment June 22, 1865.

Company D.—

Captain, John T. Floyd, resigned May 7, 1864. First Lieutenant, Joel Stafford, resigned January 25, 1863. Second Lieutenant, Sanford Fortner, promoted Captain and appointed Brevet Major of Volunteers by President of the United States to date March 13, 1865. Sergeants: John A. Clayton, Granville Olvey, Aaron Shoemaker, promoted First Lieutenant; Thomas Hall. Corporals: Daniel Davis, promoted Sergeant; Daniel Bush, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 25, 1863, of wounds; Thomas Collins, promoted Sergeant; John A. Clark, promoted Sergeant and discharged January 4, 1864, for disability; Alpheus Simons, promoted First Sergeant. Musician, Riley Fisher. Wagoner, Jacob

Wiseman, transferred to veteran reserve corps April 20, 1864.

Privates: Jackson A. Byrum, Coren T. Byrum, Orpheus Brattain, Thomas Barton, Caleb C. Clark, Jonathan Colburn, promoted Corporal; Monroe Crull, James N. Cloud, Charles Cocee, Thomas Foland, promoted Corporal; Elias Foland, Joseph Foland; John Fritz, John Galloway, promoted Hospital Steward; Michael Gorman, John Hollingsworth, promoted Corporal; David Hartsler, William Hall, Jefferson Hurlock, promoted Corporal; John R. House, John Miller, John R. Medsker, M. E. McCormac, James Morris, David M. Ogle, William Olvey, John Potts, Harmonious Rhea, promoted Commissary Sergeant; George D. Sheets, Samuel Smith, William Smith, James Smith, Hiram Smith, John T. Stephenson, Seborn Wheeler, John White, William Antrim, discharged November 4, 1863, for disability; Jefferson Burcham, discharged October 10, 1863, for disability; Caswell Boxley, transferred to veteran reserve corps January 21, 1864; Jonathan Carey, discharged March 7, 1865, for disability; Spencer Dewitt, discharged January 10, 1863, for disability; Andrew Fry, discharged February 24, 1863, for disability; George Garrett, discharged January 1, 1863, for disability; Welcome Garrett, discharged April 10, 1863, for disability; Nicholas Gardner, discharged April 10, 1863, for disability; Stephen Guiser, discharged March 4, 1863, for disability; Martin Griffith,

discharged October 28, 1863, for disability; Wilson P. Carpenter, discharged June 9, 1865, on account of wounds; John C. Gowand, Albert Hadley, discharged April 15, 1864, for disability; Addison Hoddy, discharged March 7, 1863, for disability; Spencer McKinzie, discharged February 14, 1863, for disability; Reuben Patterson, discharged December 26, 1863, for disability; John Roll, transferred to veteran reserve corps April 5, 1865; Robert Spoare, discharged October 31, 1862, for disability; Smith D. Shannon, discharged February 18, 1863, for disability; Henry Springer, discharged February 10, 1863, for disability; Michael Thompson, transferred to veteran reserve corps April 3, 1865; John Underwood, discharged January 2, 1863, for disability; Lewis Vance, transferred to veteran reserve corps April 3, 1865; Jeremiah Wall, transferred to veteran reserve corps; Abraham Brees, died at home September 6, 1864; John M. Duncan, died at Nashville, Tenn., February 1, 1864; William Frazier, died at Madison, Ind., November 18, 1863; John Lewis, killed in battle of Chickamauga September 19, 1863; George Martin, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1864; William H. Slater, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 22, 1863, of wounds; John F. Sharp, died at home November 20, 1863; John Showan, killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863; Joseph R. Teter, died at Louisville, Ky., November 30, 1862; William Wright, died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 28, 1863; David M.

Webert, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1864; John B. Woodward, died at Nashville, Tenn., October 2, 1863.

Recruits: Andrew J. Applegate, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment June 22, 1864; David L. Boyden, transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment June 22, 1864; Thomas Clayton, John W. Estler, Alexander McClintock, James E. Royal, Joseph Stanbro, all transferred to Fifty-eighth Regiment June 22, 1864.

Company H.—

First Sergeant, Edward R. Scott, promoted to Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—

Recruit: John M. Huber, promoted Sergeant.

Company K.—

Nathan Cain.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment—Three Years' Service.

Assistant Surgeon, Eleazer Williamson, resigned March 18, 1865.

Company C.—

Captain, Levi P. Adams, resigned December 31, 1864. Second Lieutenant, John D. Potter, promoted First Lieutenant. First Sergeant, Amos B. Stevenson,

discharged May 12, 1865, for disability. Sergeants: Nathan B. Nesbitt, discharged July 6, 1865, for disability; William H. Snider, discharged October 9, 1865, for disability; Winfield Scott, promoted Second Lieutenant; John Fiskins. Corporals: Thomas Ballard; Thomas B. Kerr, promoted Sergeant; Jacob Kitzmiller, discharged June 10, 1865, for disability; Peter H. Owens, Cyrus J. Long, supposed to be killed in Tennessee October, 1864; George W. Beam, John Mowney, discharged June 10, 1865, for disability; Addison L. Reno, died in hospital in Georgia July 15, 1864. Musicians: Perry Hare, John Northam, died in Kentucky February 18, 1865.

Privates: William Ashby, A. J. Adams, Moses Breese, Ichabod Beam, Thomas Bradfield, David Brandon, George W. Beam, promoted Corporal; William Bundy, Milton Burns, Braxton Ballad, Jacob Y. Case, George Crull, Henry Crull, Cyrus Chance, John Chew, James Galbreath, Stephen Gause, promoted Corporal; Christian Gull, John Gildersleeve, Israel Gunyon, Albert Grissom, William H. Harris, Samuel Hayne, Henry H. Hiatt, Nicholas Hutchens, William V. Hutchens, Jonathan L. Haworth, promoted Sergeant; Thomas Johnson, promoted Corporal; Joab B. Lennon, Jonas Merritt, Daniel Northam, James H. Pfaff, William T. Perkins, Josiah Pennington, William Rushton, Leander Rushton, William Stemm, James Simon, Nathan Talbert, Frederick Albright, discharged

July 10, 1865, for disability; John Bandy, discharged May 30, 1865, for disability; Peter R. Clatter, discharged June 4, 1865, for disability; John Edwards, discharged May 29, 1865, for disability; James Grissom, discharged May 11, 1865, for disability; John M. Grissom, discharged May 29, 1865, for disability; James F. Heady, discharged June 15, 1865, for disability; Henry Harmon, discharged May 29, 1865, for disability; Joseph P. Heady, discharged June 2, 1865, for disability; William Kerr, discharged May 30, 1865, for disability; John Marshall, discharged April 8, 1865, for disability; Sheppard Sturdivant, discharged July 3, 1865, for disability; William B. Thorp, discharged May 29, 1865, for disability; Isaiah Wilkins, discharged June 26, 1865, for disability; Adolphus Williams, discharged June 8, 1865, for disability; Jacob Wheeler, discharged August 25, 1865, for disability; Charles A. Brown, died at Marietta, Ga., August 23, 1864; Amos Cruzan, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 27, 1864; John Cruzan, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 15, 1864; George W. Hooper, died at Charlotte, N. C., June 10, 1865; William Hicks, died in Indiana January 4, 1864; William Jacobs, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 20, 1864; Aaron Justice, died at Newbern, N. C., April 28, 1865; Robert Nance, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., January 12, 1865; John B. Page, died in hospital in Georgia June 27, 1864; Robinson Perkins, died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 21, 1864; John D. Paschall, died at Louisville, Ky., March 21, 1864;

Frederick Switzer, died July 9, 1864, of wounds; Mark Thorp, died at Kokomo, Ind., January 11, 1864; Hiram C. Widows, died at Louisville, Ky., April 8, 1864; Christopher West, died at Marietta, Ga., August 20, 1864; William Waddle, died near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 26, 1864.

Recruit: Madison Rushton, discharged October 11, 1865, for disability.

Company H.—

Sergeant, Joseph C. Grissom, promoted Captain.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment—100 Days' Service.

Adjutant, David W. Shock. Surgeon, James A. Garver.

Company B.—

Captain, John B. Jackson. First Lieutenant, Thomas P. Farley. Second Lieutenant, Robert T. Martin.

Privates: James A. Allison, John Atkins, Lewis Alexander, Elisha Abney, V. M. Arnett, Henry Anderson, Marion Aldred, James K. Bishop, Robert A. Bell, Griffin Bradley, Eugene Benson, John L. Burdett, Isaac Baker, John M. Bray, Nehemiah H. Baker, James R. Bartholomew, Pleasant R. Boren, Thomas J. Boggs, Isaac Beaman, John Blanton, Samuel M. Benmen, David G. Boyden, Jabez F. Cox, Andrew J. Clark, Bar-

ton W. Cole, Henry B. Cole, Samuel N. Cochran, John S. Conklin, Thomas Chappell, William H. Cook, Abraham Caylor, Mathias Conrad, William P. Dean, William M. Davenport, Martin L. Davis, James Fisher, Richard C. Goe, Alfred Graham, Bernard Goldsmith, Joseph Galloway, Ananias Guy, John Gilbert, James S. Garrett, Henry C. Hume, Allen Herald, William Herald, Elihu Hawkins, James Hurlock, Newton J. Hueston, George Hawkins, William M. Henderson, Joseph Jennings, Joseph Keen, Alfred Kane, Henry C. Lamb, William Lamb, William Langston, Durbin Lakin, Hugh R. Lee, Thomas J. Lindley, Charles W. Monroe, William Moore, Robert F. Martin, William F. McShane, Michael Mann, John W. Marshall, Cornelius Moore, John Moore, Columbus Newby, Albert Nicholson, William T. Noble, James Oldaker, Benjamin Pike, Milton Patterson, Elam L. Roberts, Harvey Reedy, John H. Stoops, Richard Stephenson, Jesse Schuyler, George Teeter, Joseph H. Teeter, Alfred Todd, Henry Wall, Silas M. White, James A. Williams, James H. Wheeler, John W. Wise, David B. Yale, George W. Young.

Note.—The original muster rolls do not show the names of the non-commissioned officers, and there is no muster-out roll of the companies to be found.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh—One Year Service.

Company E.—

Privates: George W. Dunn, Levi Holloway.

Company F.—

Private, John T. Robinson.

Company G.—

Captain, Peter Cardwell. First Lieutenant, Thomas C. Henderson. Second Lieutenant, Thomas J. Lindley. Sergeants: Noah Laughran, Mordecai White, Valentine M. Arnett, Thomas Stout. Corporals: Elial Jessup, N. H. Baker, Samuel H. Wicker, discharged May 31, 1865, for disability; Harmon D. Stanley, George R. Lane, discharged June 6, 1865; John P. Jessup, Enos Hiatt, Aaron P. Thompson. Musician, Isaac W. Ruby. Wagoner, Patrick Hartman.

Privates: William Allen, Ralph Ballard, promoted Corporal; Isaac Barker, Jacob Burris, Oscar F. Brown, McNeal Brown, Alexander Bartholomew, Moses Bieseher, Jacob Cook, William P. Cook, Jesse Cook, William H. Cheeseman, promoted Corporal; John R. Dwiggins, John Eastridge, William R. Engle, Martin Eikenberry, Joseph Eiler, Elihu W. Em¹ree, Alfred H. Fodrea, Samuel Guilkey, John Gordon, Henry C. Gordon, George G. Holloway, Jacob A. Hutchins, Henry C. Hume, Emanuel Hushman, Thomas S. Hartley, Jo-

seph A. Hadley, Sylvanus Jay, William Klinginsmith, John T. Low, David Y. Lee, Jeremiah Leslie, Logan Minor, John W. Minor, William T. Moore, Sylvanus Moore, Charles W. Martin, Aseph Montgomery, William E. Owens, Eli Patterson, Riley Page, Charles Roberts, Alfred Roberts, Thornton Ruby, Erwin Rees, Elwood Rees, Lysander Reveal, David Stout, John W. Salmon, Hugh N. Steel, Thomas A. Stephens, Jesse E. Venable, William O. White, Noah Whistler; Alfred L. Parker, discharged May 29, 1865, for disability; Gilroy M. Hardy, discharged June 7, 1865, for disability; Benjamin H. Hines, discharged June 29, 1865, for disability; Henry C. Lamb, discharged June 10, 1865, for disability; Sylvanus Moore, discharged July 18, 1865, for disability; John C. Pfaff, discharged July 18, 1865, for disability; James Salmon, discharged May 29, 1865, for disability; W. G. Stout, discharged May 30, 1865, for disability; James F. You, discharged May 25, 1865, for disability.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment—One Year Service.

Adjutant, James Campbell.

Company I.—

Captain, William H. Carr. First Lieutenant, John R. Cox. Second Lieutenant, Levi P. Adams. First Sergeant, Albert Allison. Sergeants: Thomas Dodd, Samuel Devaney, John B. Fitzpatrick, discharged June 9, 1865, for disability; Joseph T. Hannah. Corporals:

Robert D. Fisher, Daniel M. Heaton, William F. Lutz, William H. Luse, James Redwine, Harvey Reedy, William P. Rayle.

Privates: Thomas Armstrong, Francis M. Anthony, John A. Adkins, William Ackles, David M. Bowyer, John M. Barnhizer, William H. Veal, Thomas E. Boyd, John Barnard, William W. Collins, William H. Cooper, Henry S. Crossley, Milton B. Davis, Henry Deviney, Seth Everts, George Groves, Samuel B. Garrett, Thomas Gilbert, John J. Gilbert, Amos A. Gilbert, John A. Hustin, George Hambles, William Kelley, James Kinder, Marshall Lewis, Samuel A. Lowry, Michael Mann, Carter McFarlin, Adams Martin, George McMahon, Isaac L. Martz, William Osborn, Isaac L. Potts, Jesse G. Reynolds, Jesse Stephenson, Henry Sturdevant, promoted Sergeant; Charles B. Schwartz, John C. Sterrett, Simon D. Thompson, Philip P. Williams, Robert Whetsell, George W. Wagoner, James W. Wilson, Oliver P. Winders, Charles Wade, Samuel G. Jacobs, discharged June 9, 1865, for disability; John Mulanix, discharged May 25, 1865, for disability; Allen McCoy, discharged May 25, 1865, for disability; Charles B. Whelchel, discharged June 9, 1865, for disability; Samuel Davis, died March 10, 1865, at Indianapolis, Ind.; William Hackleman, died May 5, 1865, at home; David Mulanix, died April 3, 1865, at Russellville, Ky.; William Stephenson, died July 11, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.; Abraham Swisher, died April 16, 1865, at Russellville, Ky.; Samuel H. Widows, died at Green-

ville, Ky., March 17, 1865; James W. Yake, died April 11, 1865, at Russellville, Ky.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment—One Year Service.

Captain, Oliver F. Brandon. First Lieutenant, Nelson J. Justice, killed on railroad en route home August 7, 1865. Second Lieutenant, John S. Butterfield. First Sergeant, Samuel Sperry. Sergeants: Joshua Johnson, George B. Moore, Moses S. Seymore. Corporals: Joseph H. Clovorn, William Justice, Cornelius Moore, Thomas Peck, Charles R. Templeton, William M. Wallace. Musicians: Henry H. Dunn, Washington L. Dunn.

Privates: Samuel Beck, Sylvester A. Baker, Thomas F. Beaver, Henry Beaver, Daniel Benson, Payton T. Carson, John R. Carson, Joseph Cline, George W. Cloud, Archibald P. Chapman, William H. DeCamp, Jacob Fritz, John Fauset, Barnhart Gintert, Reed A. Gill, Thomas J. Harbaugh, George Hoag, Isaac Humbles, Granville H. Hobbs, John W. Irvin, Joshua James, Jasper Jenkins, Aaron Klepfer, David M. Kelso, John H. Kirkendall, George H. Kellar, John Leaming, William H. Leadmon, John Lansford, Aaron Lackey, Kichen Morgan, Peter Mock, George W. Moatz, Parnell C. Miller, James F. McLaughlin, David M. North, Young Nicholdson, Taylor Presley, Uriah Penwell, Henry C. Redwine, William T. Radcliff, Absalom P. Stackengast, William H. Seymore, Luther M. Sum-

ners, John Scott, Absalom Setters, Alfred Syndes, Daniel J. Simons, Newton B. Thurber, Henry B. Toy, Sanford S. Wright, William H. Wise, Elmore W. Whetsel, Eudoris Whetsel, David W. West, George Warren, Henry Warren, James Woodyard, Benjamin Wyant, Samuel Fleetwood, discharged May 24, 1865, for disability; William M. Hudson, discharged May 16, 1865, for disability; John Lewis, discharged May 16, 1865, for disability; John W. Shively, discharged June 14, 1865, for disability; James M. Wright, discharged May 16, 1865, for disability.

Recruits: Benjamin F. Conner, Hiram Dewitt, James Hixon, James Lewis, Zachariah Martin, Benjamin B. Reen, Thomas C. Reen, Michael Wann, Isaac Wyant.

Company F.—

First Lieutenant, Andrew Conner. First Sergeant, Augustus C. Neal. Sergeants: John W. Grissom, Albert Stack, Asa Worley. Corporals: George N. Dunn, John W. Johnson, William Siedenburgh.

Privates: Charles Bartholomew, Solomon Bowman, Olen H. Cottingham, Elias Cruzan, Elias Cherry, Nathaniel D. Dewey, Samuel D. Dunham, Eli Gerber, Sebastian Hardinger.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment—One Year Service.

Company B.—

James H. Barrett.

Company A.—

Samuel S. Poe, Emanuel Roger, Stephen D. Dean, discharged May 28, 1865, for disability; Greenberry J. Fennell, discharged June 9, 1865, for disability; John Porter, discharged May 20, 1865, for disability.

Eighth Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops, Infantry.

Company A.—

Privates: William Bailey, John Hord.

Twenty-eighth Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops, Infantry.

Company E.—

Private, Stephen Outland.

Unassigned recruits: Franklin Jenkins, Nelson Locklayer, Rix Munden, John N. Roberts, Charles A. Roberts, Charles White.

Third Battery, Light Artillery.

Private, George Sperry.

Seventeenth Battery, Light Artillery.

Privates: James M. Williams, Paul D. B. Williams.

Twentieth Battery, Light Artillery.

Sergeants: John L. Smith, William Clark. Corporals: Luke C. Warren, Daniel L. Long, discharged June 20, 1862, for disability. Artificers: Matthew

Garthwait, discharged March 25, 1865, for disability; John Harvey, George H. Sears.

Privates: John W. Allman, Linsey Brown, David Brown, Elias Cornes, Lewis H. Fenton, Henry Grinale, Francis M. Hendy, Jabez Hiatt, John McClain, promoted Corporal; James Shawcross, Elijah Zachery, John Alexander, transferred to veteran reserve corps November 17, 1863; James F. Pfaff, discharged April 20, 1863, for disability.

First Army Corps (Hancock Corps.)

Fourth Regiment—

Private, James L. Polk.

Fifth Regiment.—

Private, William H. Baynes.

Eighth Regiment.—

Privates: James T, Bartlett, Patrick Carr.

Ninth Regiment.—

Privates: Thomas Connally, William Craycraft, Patrick Hughes, Frank Hartman, Nicholas C. Truckey.

First U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers.

Company A.—

Artificer, William Kepner. Private, James McCoy.

Company E.—

George R. D. Sims, Sergeant; William Lankford, private.

Company H. —

Corporal, Silas G. Piper, Michael M. Reveal.

Eighth Regiment.

Company G.—

George W. DuBois, private; re-enlisted as veteran in 1864; promoted Sergeant; promoted Second Lieutenant; discharged September 28, 1865.

William A. DuBois, private; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; discharged September 28, 1865.

Fortieth Regiment—Three Years' Service.

Company —.

William J. Hankins, private; promoted Sergeant; served from December, 1861, to January, 1866.

Thomas Patty, private; lost a leg at Missionary Ridge.

Benjamin Franklin, drowned at the explosion on the Sultana.

Thomas Jones was killed at battle of Resaca.

Fifty-fourth Regiment. Infantry—Three Months' Service.

Company I.—

John W. DuBois, private; enlisted June 13, 1862; discharged with regiment; re-enlisted in same regiment (one year service); wounded at Chickasaw Bluffs; mustered out with regiment; re-enlisted in Company A, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry; mustered out with regiment.

Fifty-third Regiment—One Year Service.

Company A.—

George S. P. Smith, private; re-enlisted as veteran February 22, 1864; discharged March 6, 1865, by reason of gun-shot wounds received at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.

John W. Smith, private; re-enlisted as veteran February 22, 1864; captured at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; confined in Andersonville prison; released on special exchange; mustered out at close of the war.

Charles M. DuBois, discharged July 21, 1865.

The letter of Maj.-Gen. McCook, written from the field of Shiloh, in praise and commendation of the Indiana troops, will serve as a fitting close to this part of this history, inasmuch as many Hamilton County boys were in the regiments referred to by the Major-General.

The letter is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
FIELD OF SHILOH, Tenn., April 15, 1862.
Honorable O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

Sir—It may be a useless task for me to add another tribute to the glory of Indiana, while the battlefields of Rich Mountain, Pea Ridge and Donelson speak so eloquently in her praise. But justice to the Sixth, Twenty-Ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second and Thirty-ninth Regiments of Indiana Volunteers requires me to speak of their conspicuous gallantry while fighting under my command at the battle of Shiloh. The Thirty-second Regiment had already won the prestige of victory at Rowlett's. The other regiments, actuated by a proper emulation, unflinchingly stood their first baptism under fire, and their action on the field of Shiloh will embellish one of the brightest pages in annals of our nation.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

A. M'D. M'COOK,
Commanding Second Division.

CONCLUSION.

We have followed the progress of our county from its organization to the close of the year 1865. We have shown that when the territory now embraced within the limits of Hamilton County was first settled, there were not to exceed two dozen white persons within said boundary. They were surrounded by a dense forest, stretching for miles in either direction. These forests were filled with bears, panthers, catamounts, wolves and venomous snakes. Danger lurked in every path. There were no roads except those made by the first settlers; all else was the trails made and used by the red men, who then had sole possession. There was no store, no mill and no physician nearer than Connersville, sixty miles distant, except the Indian trading posts. The woods were full of ponds in which water stood the year round.

From this handful of pioneers in 1819 the population increased as follows:

1830	1,705
1840	9,855
1849	14,000

The Indians have gone toward the setting sun; the bears, panthers, the catamounts and wolves have sought other forests; the venomous snake has disappeared; the forests have mainly vanished; the stumps which once dotted the meadow, the wheat and corn fields have disappeared; the swamps have been drained and the land put in a high state of cultivation; the old log school-house has disappeared, and fine school buildings have been erected in their stead; the people are no longer compelled to gather in the school-houses, in barns, or at the pioneer cabin for worship; fine church buildings have been erected for use and service. The blacksmith is no longer required to pound iron bars in shape for horse shoes, and hammer nails from an iron rod; all these things are now done by machinery; the shoemaker is no longer required to make the pegs used in the manufacture of shoes, but finds them made to order by machinery.

The old roads that once wound their way through the forests have been vacated and roads opened on straight lines; the old corduroy bridges have also disappeared; earth and gravel has taken their place; the pioneer cabins and the old log stables are gone; fine mansion houses and large barns have taken their places; the old grain cradle and the mowing scythe are no longer in general use; the old-fashioned plows have gone out of use; the improvements in the home, where the wives and daughters do their part, is almost as great.

In 1850 it was estimated that 10,000 hogs, 500 cattle and 200 horses and mules were exported from Hamilton County. No corn or wheat had ever been exported. It is true that the farmers from time to time had hauled in wagons a few bushels of wheat to the Ohio River and to Lafayette, and had exchanged it for salt and other articles such as they wished to buy. In 1851, however, the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad was completed to Noblesville. Thereafter grain and stock merchants were plenty and corn, wheat and stock in demand. The freight department of the road was taxed to its full capacity. The farmers were encouraged by the increase in price and turned their attention to the improvement of their land and the purchase of improved machinery. From that time forward the prospects of the farmer grew brighter and brighter as the years passed.

The pioneer days were days of heroic men and brave women. History proves that they performed their part well. But they are gone. Some of them sleep in unknown graves; others in neglected ones.

